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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ANGLO-U.S. PRESS REBUKE TO CHURCHILL

Haque's New Vision Of Indian Shipping

Policy Committee Criticise Want Of Lead From Govt. Regarding National Mercantile Marine And Reservation Of Coastal Traffic For Sons Of Soil

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Vital questions connected with the development of Indian shipping in the post-war period came up for discussion today, at the first meeting of the Policy Committee on Shipping held in Bombay under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir M. Azizul Haque, Commerce Member, Government of India.

Addressing the meeting the Commerce Member said that India had played, in the past, an important part in shipping. They had built ships for centuries and they must consider the future with that background. India must create talent for shipbuilding according to modern ideas. Otherwise the country would be in difficulty and foreign assistance would be necessary.

Explaining the object of the meeting, the Commerce Member said:

"That the meeting had been convened, so that on the basis of exploratory discussions with the members of the Committee, a definite post-war shipping policy might be enunciated. The memorandum circulated gave the lines on which the Department was considering the question, and they would work out details in the light of the present discussions. He was anxious that in a matter like shipping, they should formulate the policy as early as possible. In formulating that policy, he said, they had to consider in all detail the financial, administrative and other technical aspects. He was anxious to receive from the Committee as much lead and light as possible, because the members were not only interested in the subjection but were actively connected with the different phases of the shipping question. The memorandum, he added, only indicated the lines on which further action might be helpful.

WEAKNESS ON SHIPPING FRONT

The memorandum said: "For a country of its size, the length of its coastline and its strategic positions athwart one of the world's main sea routes, India possesses a distressingly small number of deep-sea ships which at the outbreak of war stood at no more than 30 with a total of less than 150,000 tons gross. India's weakness in this respect has long been recognised, and the Government of India are pledged to a policy of assisting in the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine. So far, however, the action taken to implement this undertaking has been limited to the establishment of the "Dufferin" for the training of executive officers, the provision of special facilities for the training of marine engineers and to using Government's good offices to promote a settlement between the Indian and British companies operating on the coast with regard to the division of the available trade between them.

The vulnerability of India's position has been revealed by the stress of war-time conditions, but by no circumstances more glaringly than by her inability to find adequate shipping from her own resources to provide for the transport of the food supplies required by her. The rectification of this state of affairs should be one of the immediate post-war objectives, not only for commercial reasons, but also because the development of the Royal Indian Navy necessarily implies the concurrent development of the Merchant Navy.

The acquisition of an adequate share in the world's carrying trade should be the aim of our post-war shipping policy, and to this end, steps should be taken to secure for Indian shipping:—

(I) An increased share of the coastal trade, including trade with Ceylon and Burma (the present share is estimated at between 20-30 per cent);

(II) A substantial share in the near trades, e.g., Persian Gulf, East Africa, Malaya and Dutch East Indies; and

(III) A fair share in the Eastern Trades, especially those trades of which Japanese shipping will have been dispossessed;

(IV) A fair share also in the trade between India, on the one hand and the U. K., the continent of Europe and North America on the other.

(V) In order to give maximum relief to the railways, a number of steps have been taken to ensure the fullest utilization of countrycraft and to prevent wasteful competition between country-craft and steamers. As India may have to look to all forms of transport to sustain her economy in the post-war era, the continued development of country-craft services is an essential part of this development subject to due regard being paid to the different needs served by the steamers and countrycraft.

The Members of the Committee expressed general agreement with the memorandum presented by the Department and emphasised that Indian shipping in the post-war period must carry a good share of the maritime trade. The new vision of national shipping, Mr. Walchand Hirachand said, was a courageous step in the right direction. He, however, emphasised that the national mercantile marine must be owned and run by Indians, and they should see that nothing was agreed to at the Peace Conference which would militate against that ideal.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer (Travancore and Cochin) and Mr. S. M. Mukerjee (Baroda) offered co-operation and assistance on behalf of their States. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer added that in building up national shipping, they must be guided by a spirit of international or commonwealth co-operation. But at the same time, they must insist that the coast line of India and the commercial and other possibilities and the past history of India's importance in shipping would be borne in mind in dealing with the proportion which might be allotted to India from the point of view of the mercantile marine of the future. He welcomed the importance given to countrycraft in the memorandum. Mr. Mukerjee suggested that inland river transport should also be encouraged. He said that facilities should be given for shipbuilding and the future policy should be based on zonal agreements. Mr. K. C. Neogy, (M.L.A. Central), Mr. N. Das (Bengal) and Mr. E. N. Perry (Bombay) took part in the discussions.

Sir Azizul Haque in his concluding remarks thanked the members of the Committee for the helpful discussion and said that they had met to collaborate. The whole question, he said, had to be considered from the point of view of the future Government of the country. The future of shipping would depend on whatever line they took to-day. India in the past had played an important part in shipping. They had built ships for centuries past, and they must consider the future with that background.

Without minimising the importance of the countrycraft, the Commerce Member pointed out that they should not forget the importance of modern steam ships. They had talent for building countrycraft; they must create talent for shipbuilding according to modern ideas. Otherwise, he said, they would be in difficulty and foreign assistance would be necessary. They must ensure that India has technical talent to build and to man the ships in the future.

Sir C. P. On Reservation Of Coastal Shipping

The importance of the reservation of coastal shipping for India is emphasised by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Dewan of Travancore in an interview. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer who arrived here yesterday by air attended the first meeting of the Policy Committee on Shipping held today. In an interview to the Associated Press Sir Ramaswamy said: "This was only an exploratory meeting, at which the ground was cleared and the main problems to be faced by the Committee were formulated. All the representatives of provinces and states, who attended the Conference agreed that the problem was of paramount importance to the whole of India and, speaking personally, I consider that the reservation of coastal shipping for the benefit of India as in other countries will be a matter of primary value during the post-war period.

In an interview to the United Press in connection with the first meeting of the Shipping Policy Committee, Mr. K. C. Neogy expressed disappointment at the "tardiness of the Government in dealing with such important issue and their unpreparedness in the matter, even at this late stage—20 years after the demand for the establishment of an Indian Mercantile Marine has been before the Government."

WALCHAND'S SPEECH (SEE PAGE 2)

"ILL-FATED BRITISH POLICIES FOR GREECE, ITALY AND BELGIUM".

Why Order Fire On Patriotic Allies? Wide Support To Stettinius' Diplomatic Stand

NEW YORK, Dec. 7

From Reuter's Special Correspondent: News of the Military action in Greece and what is described as a rift in Anglo-American policy dominates the American evening papers. Besides headlines such as "British stand pat in Europe" and "seize the Red Headquarters in Athens". Some newspapers indulge in sharp criticism of British policy.

The "New York Post" says: "The State Department's position can be construed lightly as a rebuke to Mr. Churchill who framed ill-fated British policies for Greece, Italy, and Belgium and to Mr. Eden his apologist who so bitterly attacked Count Sforza in the Commons."

POLICY OF ACTION?

Marshall Fields "New York" Left-Wing "PM" declaring that "the United States comes clean for Democracy in Europe", says, "the question now is whether the State Department's policy of attitude is going to be turned into a policy of action."

"Mr. Eden splits with the United States on Italy," is the headline of the "New York Sun."

One Washington correspondent reported that the United States is considering active application of its 'hands off' policy towards Greece in the hope that it may help to end the fighting between the British and EAM.

Isolationists Jubilant

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7

Isolationists are of course jubilant, pointing out the "folly" of ever getting mixed up with European Power Politics anyway, and urging the United States to "get our men home as soon as we can and leave Europe to work out its own latest boundary revisions to stand until the next war.

American Liberals are quick to denounce "British reactionary policies" in terms reminiscent of their comments on Indian affairs.

Among moderates the most significant guide of opinion had been the silence which greeted Mr. Churchill's speech and the expressions of deep concern for Allied unity. Some call for an Allied Conference and Mr. Sumner Welles writes in his column to-day that it is imperative that Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States promptly reach an agreement on what their general political understanding towards Italy is going to be, so as to avoid "disruptive incidents."

From the domestic viewpoint, Mr. Stettinius has chosen the issue on which to make his first diplomatic stand as Secretary of State with great skill. He is assured support, for very different reasons, from many widely spearated sectors of public opinion and can claim to have behind him the general sentiment of the nation.—Reuter.

"M. G.'s" Retort To U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The United States State Department announcement on the recent Cabinet crisis in Italy has evoked critical comment from Britain's leading liberal paper, the 'Manchester Guardian.

In an editorial, the paper says, "The State Department has now made a considered announcement ostentatiously washing its hands of the British Government's opposition to Count Sforza as the Italian Foreign Secretary, and lecturing about its policy towards liberated Europe.

It is a rude statement and it is meant to be rude. Americans have delightfully short memories.

One is the shameful record of the State Department's support of Darlan, its flirtations with General Giraud, its mistrust of General de Gaulle. That is all washed out by the moralising over Britain's unsuccessful floundering in power politics and Monarchists and in our supposed fear of insurgent left Governments.

It is unthinkable that British troops should ever be ordered to fire on our Allies in any country, writes the "Daily Mirror," this morning on the situation in Greece.

The position of Great Britain, says the paper, in the matter is clear. Our attitude should be one of sympathy based on readiness to afford practical assistance wherever possible. Any attempt by outside influences to favour the setting up of a particular form of Government or to put back the unwanted kings on the demolished thrones must be firmly resisted. Otherwise this country stands and will continue to stand for protection of her war interests."

The "Daily Herald" says: "Mr. Pethick Lawrence asked Mr. Churchill for an assurance that any support we give to the Greek Government would be "accompanied by the recommendations that the Greek Government should use conciliatory attitude towards all sections in Greece." Mr. Churchill replied: Od yes, a conciliatory policy; but that should not include running away from or lying down under the threat of armed revolution and violence.

SHODDY DEFENCE

The "Daily Worker" writes: It was a disgraceful and shoddy defence of the British Government policy in Greece that Mr. Churchill put up in the House of Commons.

His reply was a travesty of facts and complete distortion of the situation. Moreover it hinted approval of the methods and attitude that the British Nation will never endorse.

He was attempting to justify nothing more or less than the use of British troops to foist the minority reactionaries upon Greece against the will of an overwhelming majority of the Greek people.—United Press.

DEFENDING THEIR LIBERTY

ATHENS, Dec. 7.

The Greek Premier, M. Papandreou told the Press today "We are defending liberty against violence. There is evidence that the Left Wing was attempting a 'coup d'etat'.

British help is not intervention.

LAST EAM STRONGHOLD OCCUPIED

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A Reuter cable from Athens says that Yanaros building—the last Eam stronghold—was occupied at noon G. M. T. today after two hours' fighting.

ATHENS, Dec. 7: An official 'communique' issued in Athens today said the process of clearing Athens and Piraeus is progressing steadily. Fighting has broken out in Drama area in Greek Thrace.

With the United States first army, Dec. 7: The northern part of the United States First Army front sprung into activity on a large scale with an attack east in an easterly direction from Inden. The attack started at 15-00 hours yesterday and General Hodge's patrols reached the outskirts to Pier.—Reuter.

"Times" Plea For "Strict Neutrality"

LONDON, Dec. 7: Discussing the events in Greece, "The Times" in an editorial to-day urges, "for the Greek parties, the imperative task is to re-establish a government fairly representative of both wings under a head acceptable to both and thus bring about a situation in which desperately needed measures of relief and reconstruction can be undertaken. For the British Government, the paramount duty is to seek to bring about such a reunion and at all costs to avoid taking sides in the Greek conflict. For the British Army, the only conceivable role in the face of every difficulty and every provocation is one of strict neutrality and favour to none. It is time before it is too late to find a way out of the disastrous predicament, whose consequences will be felt quickly in neighbouring countries and beyond."—Reuter.

BIG SOVIET BREAK-THROUGH NORTH OF BUDAPEST

LONDON, Dec. 7

The German News Agency to-day reported a big Soviet break-through north of Budapest.

The report said that after advancing in a north-westerly direction the Russians suddenly swung south and were now 18 miles north of the Budapest. A military spokesman said that Russians had penetrated the German lines.

Linking Austria With Balkans

From Reuter's Special Correspondent in Moscow, Thursday:

With the southern shore of Lake Balton firmly in their hands, Marshal Tolbukhin's troops to-day are fanning out to north-east towards Budapest and west and north-west towards the German communications linking Austria with the Balkans.

Allied airfronts are already dovetailing as Stormoviks pound the enemy near the frontal areas where German reserves are arriving after battering by Italy-based Allied planes which struck at keylines leading out of Vienna.—Reuter.

ALLIED ADVANCE IN SAAR VALLEY

SHAEF, (Paris) Dec. 7.

General Eisenhower's 'communique' to-day said, "Allied forces in Hurtgen sector repulsed attempts by enemy infantry and armour to retake the village of Bergstein.

German tanks east of Bergstein were bombed and strafed by fighter-bombers yesterday. The fortified town of Nideggen, two miles to the east was attacked by medium and fighter-bombers.

In the Saar Valley, our forces made a third crossing of the Saar River and are fighting in Dilingen. We are attacking enemy strongpoints in Saarlautern and south of the town we have reached the river near Wehrden.

Allied units entered Rossbrucken and Wolferdingen and are engaged in house-to-house fighting against stiff resistance in Saargenmund.

Farther south-east, we entered Le Grand Bois, five miles from Saargemund and armoured elements reached Biningen.

In the advance of more than three miles against scattered resistance our forces occupied eight villages on the western slopes of the Lower Vosges east of the Saarunion.

In the Alsace plain, further gains were made and Ostheim, five miles north of Colmar freed. Last night heavy bombers in very great strength attacked railway centres of Osnabruck and Giessen and synthetic oilplant at Merseburg. Berlin was also bombed.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S ENERGY BEING RESTORED

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 7: Mahatma Gandhi is getting on well with his "work fast" which is gradually helping him in restoring his energy. He takes morning and evening walks, attends both to the prayers and spins for a longer time daily.—A. P.

PATNA, Dec. 7: Three persons were killed in an agrarian riot in the Sikandara Jurisdiction of Monghyr District, according to information received here.

LATEST COMMERCIAL

COTTON (MARCH).

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.

Previous Closing	21.77
Today's Opening	21.80
Difference	+03
Today's Closing	21.75
Difference	—02

INDIA LEAGUE URGES VICEROY TO RELEASE LEADERS

LONDON, Dec. 7: The Parliamentary Committee of the India League passed a resolution urging the Viceroy to release Congress leaders in order to expedite the All Parties Conference convened in India by Sir Tej Sapru.

Lord Farringdon, Mr. Reginald Sorensen, M. P., Mr. John Burns Hynd, M. P. Mr. Alexander Sloan M. P. and Br. Percy Barstow M. P. took part in the meeting.

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and Mrs. Handoo explained the present political situation in India.—Reuter.

I.C.S. OFFICER DROWNED

PATNA, Dec. 7.

Mr. J. N. Gonsalves I. C. S., District Magistrate, Bhagalpur and eight others are missing, believed to have been drowned in the Ganges in an accident near Barari Waterworks, Bhagalpur, last evening.

Among the missing are Mr. Pereira, Power House Superintendent and wife and children. Details and nature of the accident are not yet available. An official account is expected to be issued in due course.

Princes' Chamber Plea For Reforms In States

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The All-India States Conference on Education, Medical Relief and Post-war Reconstruction opened today with an address by the Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal, who avoided all direct reference to the crisis in the relations between the Chamber and the Crown Representative but made two general declarations on the States' attitude to British Indian plans for post-war development and on the internal administration of the States.

The Chamber of Princes at its meeting held at Delhi adopted two important resolutions one relating to administrative reforms and the other to post-war developments. The first urges the States, unless already done, to establish a Council to form a Government providing the association of the people with the governance of the States;

The other resolution asks for the fullest possible collaboration with th Central Government with regard to plans affecting the States' adoption of effective measures to raise the standard of living of their peoples.

STOP PRESS

CHICAGO GIVES IT UP

CHICAGO, Dec. 7: Cuba has given up its seat on the Council of the Air Conference.—Reuter.

Sind Governor Obliges New Minister

ACCEPTS ROGER THOMAS' RESIGNATION AND AWARDS POST OF ADVISER

KARACHI, December 7.

Mr. Roger Thomas, Minister for Agriculture and Postwar Development in Sind has resigned his office.

His resignation has been accepted by the Governor.

Mr. Roger Thomas has been appointed Adviser to the Government of Sind for agriculture and reconstruction.

HIDAYATULLAH-JINNAH AGREEMENT SEQUEL

Ministerial circles consider the resignation of Mr. Roger Thomas a direct sequel to the agreement said to have been reached between Mr. Jinnah and the Sind Premier during the latter's visit to New Delhi.

Thomas' Offer To Governor

KARACHI, Dec 7

The following correspondence has been released from the Government House to-day:—

KARACHI, Dec. 7, 1944.

Dear Sir Hugh,

I have noticed that following my appointment as Minister for Agriculture and Post-War Development with your government there has been much adverse press criticism of a purely political nature. There was also a notable tendency in the Press to associate my appointment with possible political readjustment in the province. You will recall that, at the time I accepted the appointment I made it a condition that I should not be made subject to party politics.

I would like you to know that I have never had, and do not wish to have, any connection with party politics in the province.

When the offer of the post of Minister for Agriculture was made to me, I accepted with no thought except the possible good which I may be able to do to the province of my adoption by reason of my experience and knowledge of Agriculture.

Since my appointment, it has occurred to me that the work which I had hoped to do could best be done if I acted in the capacity (honorary) of Agriculture and Economic Adviser to Sind Government, and I would like to know if you would be prepared to accept my services in that capacity—in which case I would willingly resign my Ministerial appointment.—Yours sincerely, ROGER THOMAS.

Governor's Letter To Premier

Government House, Karachi, 7th December 1944.

Dear Sir Ghulam, I have just received the enclosed letter from Mr. Roger Thomas.

I am quite sure that you had no political consideration in mind when you proposed bringing Mr. Thomas into the Ministry and I had none when I accepted it, and certainly there have been no negotiations with the European Group or with any member of it. But perhaps we ought to have foreseen that objections of a political nature might be raised. It would be deplorable if any such suspicion should be allowed to interfere with the necessary work of raising the standard of Sind agriculture, in which I am sure Mr. Thomas can give us very substantial help.

His present suggestion is a further proof of the disinterested and public spirited manner in which his offer of service has been made and I hope you will feel able to accept it. Perhaps you will kindly let me have an early reply. Yours sincerely, H. DOW.

Premier's Reply

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind.

KARACHI, Dec. 7.

Dear Sir Hugh I agree to his appointment as Adviser to the Government of Sind for agriculture and reconstruction; and I accept his resignation as a Minister. Yours sincerely, GHULAM HUSSAIN.

Earlier in the evening, Mr. Roger Thomas was closeted with the Sind Premier at the latter's residence where the question of the resignation of Mr. Thomas was discussed.

When approached by Pressmen, Mr. Thomas declined to say anything.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Jinnah in the course of his statement on the Sind Ministerial question said: "the question of Mr. Roger Thomas' appointment was discussed and we have arrived at certain conclusions and Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah has agreed to give effect to them."—A. P.

JAP ADVANCE TOWARDS CHUNGKING

"U. S. Forces Not Evacuating China" Chiang's C.-in-C. Denies Rumours

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Tokyo Radio quoted a Japanese Imperial Army Headquarters statement saying "that the Japanese Forces crossed from French Indo China into the Chinese Province Kwangsi near Langson and are advancing, smashing enemy troops as they go."

"Reuter" adds that the Japanese troops had been reported within the past few days advancing from Kwangsi into Kweichow "the front door to Chungking."

The Japanese News Agency this morning reporting an air commando attacks on Leyte said "large formations of transport planes with fighter escort roared over Leyte and paratroops were dropped on airfields at Burianen, Dulag and Sanpablo.

"Superforts" Over Manchuria

NEW YORK: It was announced from Washington that "Super-Fortresses" attacked industrial objectives in Japanese dominated Manchuria.

U. S. Forces Not Evacuating China

CHUNGKING, Dec. 7.

Major General Albert Wedemeyer, Commander of the United States forces in China and Chief of Staff to General Chiang Kai-shek in a statement to-day said that the military situation in China was serious. He denied rumours that American forces would evacuate China.

The statement, issued "in absolute candour" said: "We are faced with a serious military situation. The enemy has made considerable progress in the past several days. However, as he advances, his position becomes more difficult and his lines of communication increasingly vulnerable to our counter-action. We are all united to work agreed plans to stem the enemy advance.

In the China theatre, we shall continue to receive a steadily increasing proportion of American support in consonance with agreed global strategy."

Denying rumours about American forces evacuating China, he said, "I am confident that the United States will see China through the crisis."—Reuter.

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Walchand On 'New Vision For National Shipping'

"But Subservience Of Govt. Of India To British Vested Interests Must End"

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, addressing the First Meeting of the Policy Committee on Shipping, held at Bombay, on Thursday said:

Mr. President & Gentlemen,

It is now over half a century that India has been struggling to build up a powerful National Merchant Navy adequate to carry her large coastal and overseas trade and worthy of her strategic position as an important maritime country of the world. In spite of the spirit of enterprise to build up shipping organisations and the ability to run them efficiently, shown by the nationals of the country, particularly during the last quarter of a century, India has failed in her struggle to build up a National Mercantile Marine that she really needs. This is due as much to the bitter and relentless opposition of the British shipping interests to our national aspirations as to the absence of a national shipping policy on the part of the Government. It is a tragedy of our national life that while in other countries, national industries derive inspiration and strength from their own Governments, to sustain them in their struggle and to build up their resisting power against foreign competition, in our own country, it is foreigners who are encouraged not only to develop their vested interests, but also to create new ones, making the struggle for our national industries harder and more unequal than before.

2. It is true that assurances and promises for developing an Indian mercantile marine have been profusely given by the Government of India in the past. They have repeatedly assured the Indians that it would be their responsibility to see that national shipping carried an adequate share of the coastal and overseas trades. Have they taken any effective steps to redeem those promises? After a struggle of over half a century, national shipping carries less than 25 per cent. of the coastal trade. It has no place worth the name in the overseas trade of India. With a coastline of over 4,500 miles, with an overseas trade of over 25 million tons of cargo and a lac of passengers, can the Government of India say that they have taken any effective steps to fulfil their promises for securing an adequate participation of national shipping in those trades during the last fifteen years, since the promise was first made? Enterprising Indians wanted to start a fast passenger service to Europe in 1935. Not only did the Government of India refused to give any encouragement, but they, on the contrary, put every possible obstacle in their way to do so. It is with these bitter memories that national shipping interests have to think of their future development during the post-war period.

NEW VISION FOR NATIONAL SHIPPING

3. It is, however, some satisfaction that the angle of vision of the Government of India seems to be changing. In the Memorandum that they have circulated to us, they have promised that "the rectification of this state of affairs should be one of the immediate post-war objectives." They have recognised for the first time that India needs to develop a Merchant Navy not only for commercial reasons, but also because such development is necessary for the defence of the country. May I, therefore, on behalf of us all, tender our grateful thanks to you, Mr. President, for the ushering in of this new vision for national shipping which will keep the haven which it has to reach in its onward march, during the post-war period, clearly illuminated and constantly in sight? I am sure, gentlemen, you will agree with me that the Honourable the Commerce Member has, in constituting a special Policy Committee for this purpose, taken a courageous step in the right direction. I have no doubt that if the Government of India will act and continue to act promptly and effectively in the light of this new vision, for the purpose of securing for national shipping an adequate share in the world's carrying trade, as laid down in the Memorandum, we can look forward with confidence to the building up of a powerful National Merchant Navy, during the postwar period, a Merchant Navy as necessary for the healthy promotion of a National economic policy as for the effective and efficient defence of the country.

INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

4. Let us, however, be quite clear as to what we really mean by "an Indian Mercantile Marine." An Indian Mercantile Marine cannot and does not mean the Merchant Navy run by British shipowners for the carriage of India's maritime trades. No patriotic Indian can or will ever agree to call the participation of ships owned merely by a Company registered in India, with a rupee capital, and a majority of Indian Directors, as forming part of the National Merchant Navy of India of the future. A company can be registered in India by British interests with rupee capital. The Board of that Company can consist of a majority of Indian Directors. Any present British Company can transfer its ships to such company registered in this country for tha purpose. British interests can thus continue to dominate the maritime trades of India in the future, as in the past, under this new procedure and new technique of operations. India does not want such a National Merchant Navy. Such a fleet of ships cannot be called an Indian Merchant Navy. The real test of a National Mercantile Marine is that it must be owned by Indians, it must be under the control of Indians and it must be managed by Indians. A shipping company which does not satisfy this test, cannot and will not constitute a part of the Indian Mercantile Marine. As observed in 1932 by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the then Commerce Member of the Government of India, the "Government are particularly anxious to facilitate the growth and the expansion of coastal trade of India in so far as that coastal trade is operated by Indian agencies and through the instrumentality of Indian capital." That policy was further confirmed in 1933 by Sir Joseph Bhore, another Commerce Member of the Government of India when he remarked that it will be the constant endeavour of the Government of India "to see that the development of the Indian-owned mercantile marine is steadily kept in view and steadily pushed forward." It is, therefore, crystal clear that, even according to the policy enunciated on behalf of the Government of India, that Merchant Navy alone can be called "Indian" which is owned, controlled and operated by Indians only. In view, however, of the representation that is accorded to certain interests on this Committee, I shall feel grateful to you, Mr. President, if you will be good enough to let us know whether anything has happened since which has compelled the Government of India to depart from that fundamental conception of a National Mercantile Marine or whether the Government continue to share the universal opinion in the country that a National Merchant Navy really means a Navy owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country. I consider this a question of grave importance to the future of this land. If either whole or part ownership, if either whole or part control or if either whole or part management of non-national interests is to constitute an Indian Merchant Navy of the future, let us know where we stand. Let there be no sailing under false colours. On the clear and unequivocal answer to this question of supreme importance will depend the utility of our participation and co-operation in the deliberations of this important Committee.

AIM OF POST-WAR SHIPPING

5. It has been rightly stated in the Memorandum that "the acquisition of an adequate share in the world's carrying trade should be the aim of our post-war shipping policy." It seems to me that as a first step it is clearly indicated that National Shipping should have an increased share of the coastal trade including trade with Ceylon and Burma. I wish that with the vision of National Shipping participating in the world trade, which is clear before your mind's eye, you, Sir, at any rate, would have strongly objected against the continuance of a policy of feeding National Shipping with small doles of the trade in its own home-waters, and would have inspired your colleagues to accept the recognised policy all the world over that such waters are the just and proper preserve of National Shipping and National Shipping alone. The Memorandum further states that National Shipping should have a substantial share in trades with the Iranian Gulf—known till recently as the Persian Gulf—East Africa, Malaya and Dutch East Indies. It also adds that the national shipping should have a fair share in the Eastern trades and in trades between India and the U. K. Continent and with North America. I do not know what distinction the writer of the Memorandum had in mind in using the words "substantial share" in connection with certain trades and a "fair share" in connection with other trades. It is necessary to understand the extent to which National Shipping should participate in those trades and I would, therefore, earnestly request you to indicate the position of the Government in this matter so that we may know the number of ships that India will require, the nature of services that Indian shipping will have to build up and the volume and extent of cargo and passengers that National Shipping will have to carry in the future. As one who has been connected with Indian shipping now for over a quarter of a century, I venture to submit that the cent per cent of the carriage of the coastal trade; at least 66 per cent. of the carriage of the trade with adjacent countries not less than 50 per cent. of the carriage of India's overseas trades such as the trades with the U. K. Continent, America and other parts of the world; and not less than 33 per cent. of the carriage of the trades in the Orient, including the trades carried by the Axis in the event of the same passing into the hands of the Allies as a result of the victorious end of the war, should justly be secured for national shipping interests as a first step towards the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

6. May I remind you, Sir, that the Government of Great Britain do not speak in halting or faltering terms about the supremacy of the British Merchant Navy at sea. In indicating their postwar policy regarding British shipping last year, it was stated, on behalf of His Majesty's Government by Mr. Noel Baker, the Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of War Transport, that "this country must—I ask the Committee to observe the word 'must'—continue to serve the world with a large and efficient Mercantile Marine" and it was added by him that the "word 'must' is fundamental" of such a policy. Only a few weeks ago, Lord Leathers, Minister of War Transport not only confirmed that policy and added that the Merchant Navy "must be at least as large as before the war" but also assured the House "that the Government are determined that the British Merchant Navy, Ships' Officers and Men shall be re-constituted as a large and efficient fleet. We shall see that the industry and those who work in it shall have fairplay." In view of the new world forces with which India will have to deal in the near future, may I make an earnest appeal to you, Sir, to urge upon the Government of India the supreme importance of announcing a clear and courageous policy regarding the manner in which they propose to stand by and encourage National Shipping, in every possible manner, to achieve the objective which they have laid down, namely, the acquisition of an adequate share in the world's carrying trade?

"SUBSERVIENCE TO BR. VESTED INTERESTS"

7. But where are the ships with which we can acquire an adequate share in the world's carrying trade and build up a National Merchant Navy? How to build them and where to obtain them is the supreme question of the hour. Neither does India lack the spirit of enterprise nor does she lack the necessary resources to build ocean-going ships in Indian yards. As remarked by Admiral Sir Fitzherbert, "the sooner a shipbuilding industry is started the better for India. Such an industry to be successful needs courage, enterprise and forethought. That all these are present in India is a fact that cannot be denied." A full-fledged shipbuilding yard owned, controlled and managed by Indians already exists in the country today. India, however, is not allowed to build ocean-going ships. Both His Majesty's Government and the Government of India consider that the building of such ocean-going ships in India will not constitute war effort! And yet the cry went forth everywhere "let us have ships, more ships and still more ships" during the period of the war. Nothing has shown up more glaringly the subservience of the Government of India to the British vested interests, at the cost of Indian interests, than their indifference—I shall not use a stronger expression—towards enabling the Indians to build ocean-going ships in their own land.

8. Not only are Indians not allowed to build ships in their own country, but it is not possible for them to obtain ships from other lands. Small as was the fleet of Indian ships at the outbreak of the war, it has played its own part in the defence of the country and in serving the other needs of the war even in theaters far away from its own home waters. War has made even that small fleet smaller than before. That fleet was in the nature of a loan to the Government. The Government had obtained full control over the Indian fleet. It is the elementary principle of business that the borrower returns the loan in the same good condition in which he had obtained it from the lender. I am grieved to say that the Government refuse to recognise this elementary principle of justice in enabling the Indian shipowners to replace the losses of the ships that were so loaned. British shipowners are given ships by the British Government to make good the losses that they may have suffered. That is not the case with India. Indians are not allowed to build ships in their own country. Government do not give ships to replace those which were lost. Whence, then will there be the National Merchant Navy even to carry on the trades which it was serving before the war, to say nothing of the ideal which has now been placed before us, of such a Navy carrying the world trade?

9. The cost of replacement will put such a strain as would break the financial structure of a shipping company. The disparity between war risk recoveries and the cost of new building and the gap between the amount of depreciation on obsolete ships and the cost of replacing them are problems which are causing serious anxiety to shipowners both in England as well as in India. The British shipowners were, however, only recently assured by Lord Leathers, British Minister of War Transport, that His Majesty's Government were considering the question as to how to make good the gap caused by the problem of replacement and that they were discussing the same with the Chamber of Shipping and the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association representing the British shipping interests of the United Kingdom. While, therefore, the British shipowners have been assured by the British Government that they will consider this serious problem with sympathy and while the British shipowners might thereby secure the much-needed help that they require from their own Government in its solution, I am sure you will not consider it a fairy tale if I were to tell you, in all seriousness, that one of the theories advanced by the Government of India for solving the problem of replacement meant in practice that the shipping company, whose ships might have been lost, while in Government service, should pay a further large sum to the Government for having the pleasure of losing its ships, when it helped the war effort in the service of its Government. Further comments on such facts, which are often stranger than fiction, are needless. It only reminds us that we are not living under a National Government. We have a Government which have to take their instructions from Whitehall, not for the benefit of India, but for furthering the interests of England.

10. I am sorry, I am compelled to use strong language. The facts, however, force me to do so. While Governments of all important maritime countries have, profiting by the lessons of the last world war, built up their National Merchant Navies for promoting their national economy and for building up their defence, the Government of India alone has, although India is an important maritime country of the world, learnt nothing and done nothing to build up a National Merchant Navy for the country. Let me, however, hope, in spite of the most bitter lessons of the past, that the lessons of the present world war will not be lost upon them. Let us hope that they will take prompt, adequate and effective action to build up a powerful National Merchant Navy at an early date. There will be no occasion for them then to lament in the future, as they have done in the Memorandum placed before us to-day, that "India possesses a distressingly small number of deep-sea ships." They will not have then to confess the tragic truth, as they have done in the Memorandum, that India could not "find adequate shipping from her own resources" to bring food for her own people who were dying in thousands from starvation. May I request you, Sir, to take us into your confidence and tell us what steps the Government of India propose to take to provide India with ships which will be necessary to constitute such a National Merchant Navy and what plans they have actually prepared for the achievement of that fundamental object for India's economic well-being and the prosperity of her people?

TONNAGE MUST BE ADJUSTED

11. It is, however, not merely the possession of a large number of ships that will solve the complicated question of building up a National Merchant Navy which can be run economically and efficiently. The supply of tonnage will have to be adjusted to the demand. That is why the proposal has been made in the House of Lords that all war time construction should be treated as one problem. If more tonnage than is warranted by the demand of the trade is thrown on any route, it is not difficult to imagine how it may lead to unhealthy and cut-throat competition with the result that it will be difficult, at any rate, for India, with its meagre resources, to build up an effective National Merchant Navy of her own. This question of economic employment of tonnage and consequently of adjusting its supply to the demand has been worrying the British shipowners also. Lord Rotherwick, speaking recently in the House of Lords, suggested that a meeting of the International Shipping Conference should be called "to discuss the future organisation of shipping on the basis of private enterprise and free competition, subject to a reasonable agreement, to keep freights on an economic level and to keep the supply of tonnage adjusted to the demand". It is, for the first time, that the British shipowners, despite their powerful resources, have felt the necessity of seeking an agreement to keep freights on an economic level. We all know how in India they carried on ruthless rate-wars, cutting down freights to a ridiculously low level in the past to oust national tonnage even from its own home waters. Now that the balance of ownership of tonnage has changed and now that the balance of sea-power is likely to change in the post-war period, even the British shipowners have felt the necessity of keeping freights at an economic level and of adjusting the supply of tonnage to the demand for the same. I am sure everyone at this table will, therefore, agree with me, when I say, that one of the fundamental conditions of building up a permanent and powerful National Merchant Navy is that the Government of India should create conditions for its economic and efficient operation. Extension of the activities of a National Merchant Navy in its own home waters and securing for it a firm footing in the carriage of the overseas trade as well as in the carriage of the world trade will have to be assured both by negotiations as well as by such help as will be necessary for the infant National Merchant Navy to grow to the stature of healthy adolescence and youthful vigour. I do not wish, at this stage, to indicate the various methods that could be employed for this purpose. My object here to-day is to emphasise the vital need of looking at this question in its true perspective, as I feel that no National Merchant Navy can be put on an efficient and permanent footing, unless conditions for its healthy and economic operations are secured to it by its Government in every possible way and in every possible direction.

"DISTRESSINGLY" SMALL

12. I do not wish, Sir, to take much of your time. Before however, I resume my seat, I consider it my duty to draw your attention to some of the most important international forces which are bound to affect profoundly the development of national navies in the important maritime countries of the world. As you all know, America has rendered invaluable service to the cause of the Allies and the United Nations by building a magnificent fleet of ships during the war. It has played the most important part in retaining the supremacy at sea in the hands of the Allies and maintainig their power on the different oceans in the world. During the course of two years and 8 months from 1st January, 1942, America has built ships to the tune of nearly 40 million tons deadweight. As observed by Lord Leathers "these war-time ships will leave the world's mercantile marine after the war in a very unbalanced state." The disposal of these ships and their allocation after the war will no doubt present a very intriguing problem. There are maritime countries like India which do not own to-day any fleet worth the name. Their fleets, as observed in the Memorandum, are "distressingly" small. As compared to their large international trade, their Merchant Navies are insignificant. For instance, while the trade of England is about 5 1/2 times as large as that of India, the tonnage of England is over 135 times the tonnage of India. This glaringly unjust balance of the ownership of shipping of maritime countries will have to be effectively rectified in the post-war period. Maritime countries like India will, therefore, require an addition of a very large number of ships to their existing fleets to enable them to build up their National Merchant Navies. Such an addition will be quite essential to enable them to participate in the carriage of trades, to which they are justly entitled. Unless therefore, maritime countries are allowed to build up fleets commensurate at least with their overseas trades and the balance of ownership is consequently readjusted in such a manner as recognises their just requirements and their due obligations, heaven knows what the present unbalanced ownership of tonnage and the consequent undesirable supremacy at sea of certain countries will have in store for maritime countries like India during the period of peace. With us it is not a question, what Lord Leathers calls "flying start." With India there has been no start at all and if India does not make its voice felt at the peace conference in determining the principles on which this magnificent fleet should be allocated. I am afraid it will be next to impossible for India to build up her national merchant navy and even to carry a substantial portion of her own maritime trades, not to say anything about her participation in the carriage of world trade as visualised in the Memorandum.

13. Several countries concluded recently an Agreement known as "The International Control of Shipping Agreement." Its main object is that shipping should be so distributed for a certain period after the end of the hostilities as might enable the available shipping to perform all the military tasks not only for victory, but also for such requirements as might arise at the end of the war. The pooling of the resources of such shipping for providing supplies to the liberated areas and to the United Nations is an object which will evoke sympathy all-round. I do not know, Sir, whether India is a party to this Agreement or not. The question, however, which would naturally worry us all is that if, under the plea of the pooling of all these resources and the maintenance of that spirit which made the pooling possible after the war in the allocation of shipping, they were not to recognise the needs and requirements of India to build up her own national navy, there is every possibility that we shall receive a set-back from which it will be very difficult to retrieve our position in the future. The Government of India will have, therefore, to be extremely vigilant at the Peace Conference and ensure that nothing is done which would militate against her acquiring the sea power which she needs to build up a national navy which she urgently requires.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE MUST BE DEVELOPED

14. It is but a truism to say that the prosperity of the shipping industry depends upon the expansion and development of international trade. No country can have an adequate merchant marine unless there is trade for that marine to carry and to contribute to its maintenance. The necessity of increasing the international trade and removing such barriers as might be coming in the way of its expansion imposes, however, serious obligations on the highly industrialised countries like the U. K. and America to recognise the imperative need of giving the fullest opportunities to other backward countries to develop their industries and to build up their merchant marines. Without the recognition and the implementation of this fundamental obligation the object of expanding and developing the international trade will not be achieved during the period of peace. I find that the proposition has been seriously stated that the Axis should not be allowed to own foreign-going ships for a considerable number of years after the war is over. America wants one-third of the trade carried by the Axis to be reserved to the American Flag. Britain wants some guarantee in the Peace Treaty to call off the race in subsidies. Each country, particularly Britain and America is looking at the question from its own national point of view. These are problems which will mightily affect the national economy of this country and will make or mar our destiny as a country which has to own the navy of supply as she needs and as her important position justifies. May I, therefore, urge upon you, Sir, in all earnestness and with all the emphasis at my command that not only should the Government of India give their closest and sympathetic thought to all these various problems which will have to be solved and to all these different forces which are bound to affect our national economy but that they should also give a clear and unequivocal assurance that the voice of the nation will be allowed to be heard at the Peace Conference and that they will, therefore, send to that Conference non-official representative Indians enjoying the confidence of the country and carrying the support of its people?

GOVT. LEVY SCHEME CRITICISED

SURAT, Dec. 7: Mr. Kanayalal Desai, President of the Surat District Congress Committee, in a statement criticises the Government's foodgrains levy scheme now being put into operation in the various Talukas of the Surat District.

He says that the agriculturist is notable to submit a quota of foodgrains which is greater than the actual produce from his land. In fixing the quota, the Government have to take into consideration the average yield for the last 30 years and in the case of the present year the effects of nature's vagaries on cultivation should be considered. Heavy rains and floods impeded sowing at the beginning of the monsoon season. When late Khariff crop was sown, the district did not get the necessary rainfall. As a result, the crop was not a successful one. The agriculturist in sevral areas has been forced to sow wheat instead of jowar and the Government has not shown any concession in these cases though the yield per acre of wheat will be less than that of jowar, besides, in fixing the quota the Government have not left aside the area under fodder crops.—A. P.

"Social Welfare" Annual Number

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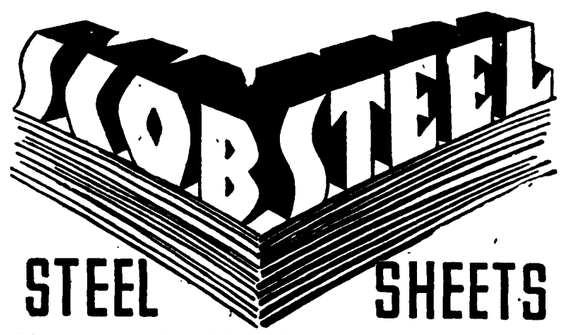

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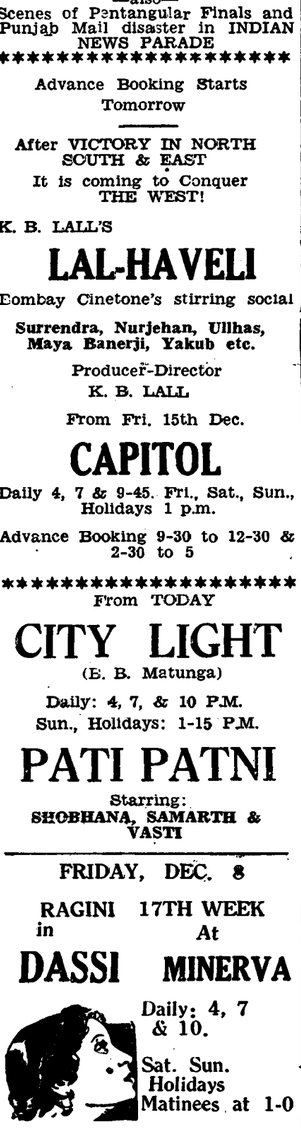

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Produced & Directed by Amiya Chakrabarty
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MAJESTIC

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Magsad Vad 8, 2001
Muslim: Zilhej 21, 1363
Parsi: Tir 6, 1314
Sunrise: 8-0 a.m. Sunset 7-2 p m.
Hightide: 6-28, 19-22
Lowtide: 13,45, 24-30

To-day's Engagements

BENGAL RELIEF FUND: A General meeting of Bombay Committee, will be held at the Committee Rooms of the Indian Mechants' Chamber, at 6 p.m

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION: Mr. Jaibhoy H. Billimoria will lecture in Gujarati in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T., on "Bhakti Marya."

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting for the year 1943-44 at 5-30 p m (N S T) in the Office of the Association.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: The F.S.U. Film Society will present the Soviet Film "General Suvorov" a Pudovkin production on Sunday, 10th December, at 10 a.m. at Kohinoor Theatre, Dadar. Tickets can be had from F.S.U. Centres

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONR; and the Councillors of Ward No. 2 (Fort Northern Esplanade) will meet near Municipal Head Office (tomorrow) at 6-51 a m (B T) 8-30 a m (S T) to go round the ward
Residents of the ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI: Dastur Dr. M. N. Dhala will deliver a public Lecture in Gujarati on "The ancient Persian Academies of Noshirwan and Khalif Al Mamun" at the Sir C. J.

Mr. Eruch P. Fitter, one of the two men from the Bombay Presidency out of the six recipients in India who have been awarded Kendall Humanity Medal, for "saving many lives from fire and for other golden deeds." He is a social worker of long standing, a sportsman, and a committee member of the Parsi League of Honour, and co-founder of a number of Parsi associations. He has recently won a cup and medals for fast walking, fast cycling, tug-of-war, etc.

Hall, today at 6-15 when Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE: Th First Session of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Conference will be held on Saturday and Sunday 9th and 10th instant, at 5 -30 p.m., at Beg Mohd. Park, Mohd. Ali Road, under the presidentship of Mr. Habib I. Rahimtoola.

HINDUSTAN KALARI TROUPE: The Kalari Payat performance previously fixed for today has been postponed to Monday, Dec. 11 at 6-45 p.m. at Sunderbai Hall

MAY & BAKER DRUGS FOR BENGAL
A London message states that the well-known British drug-manufacturing firm of May and Baker have offered £9,000 worth of drugs to the India Famine Relief Committee. The Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. W. G. Cove, M.P. has accepted the offer and has informed the Mayor of Calcutta. Efforts are being made to obatin priority for export facilities but the exact date of the release of the drugs will not be known till negotiations with the authorities are completed.

FRIENDS OF SOVIET UNION RUSSIAN CLASS:
A class in Russian for a limited number of students will be started shortly. All those who are desirous of joining the class should apply to the Secretary, Friends of the Soviet Union, 48, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon, before Friday, 15th instant.

BOMBAY DIAMOND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION: At the annual general meeting of the Association following office-bearers were elected "en bicck": Sjt. Laherchand Raginas Zaveri, (President), Sjt. Amritlal Vircband Zaveri (Vice-President.) Sjt Ratilal Chimanlal Kothari (Hon. Secretary.) Sjt. Ramanlal Amritlal Shah. (Hon. Secretary.)

TODAY ON RADIO

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.
BOMBAY—1
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—8-0 a.m. .News (H). 8-15 News (E) 8-30 Rag "Jaunpur". 8-45 Nach Dhun. 8-50 News (M). 9-0 News (G). 9-10 To-morrow. 9-15 Mastan Qawwal. 9-30 Naat and Ghazal. 9-45 Thumri.
12-30 p.m. Marathi Abhang. 12-45 News (M). 12-50 News (G). 12-55 News (H). 1-0 Songs (H). 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Lunch Music (E). 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 D. S. Tuljapurkar. 5-15 Mastan Qawwal. 5-30 Alap and Gat. 5-40 Bhavgeet (M). 5-55 Locals. 6-0 The Happy Companions. 6-30 News (E). 6-40 News (H). 6-45 Commentary (G). 6-50 Sarangi Recital. 7-0 Amuchi Mayaboli (M). 7-15 D. S. Tuljapurkar. 7-30 Mastan Qawwal. 7-45 Film Music. 8-0 Vinodini Desai. 8-15 News (M). 8-30 News (G). 8-45 Topical Talk. 9-0 News (H) 9-20 News (E). 9-30 B. B. C. News. 9-45 World Affairs. 10-0 Vinodini Desai 10-20 Jaitarang Solo 10-30 Raag Shudh-Kalyan.

B. B. & C. I. Rly. Strike Continues

BOMBAY, Thursday.
Service on the G.I.P., has come to normal, while that of the B. B. & C. I., remains as before, without appreciable change.
AHMEDABAD: Some railwaymen went on a lightning strike, yesterday at Anand station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The District Traffic Superintendent, however, has persuaded the men to resume work.—A. P.

Haji Ismail Haji Habib Trust

Mr. M. Z. Noorani, son of late Mr. H. T. Noorani, J. P., has been appointed a Trustee of the Haji Ismail Haji Habib charity and Musafarkhana Trust. Mr. Noorani is a well-known social worker among Cutchi Memons who have welcomed of his appointment. Late Seth Haji Ismail Haji Habib charity Trust is one of the biggest trusts of the community having a fund of about Rs. 20,00,000.

'LADY IN THE DARK' AT EROS

"Double Indemnity" At Regal

By T. V. P.

"Lady In The Dark" produced by Paramount in tri-dimensional technicolor for the first time in motion picture history, opens to-day, at Eros. Starring Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Warner Baxter, Jon Hall and Mischa Auer, this outstanding stage success is ten times more beautiful on the screen. Highlights of this gorgeous film are three colossal dream sequences gloriously embellished with the magic of tri-dimensional technicolor.

"DOUBLE INDEMNITY"
Barbara Stanwyck, Fred Macmurray and Edward G. Robinson appear together in Paramount's "Double Indemnity" at Regal. "Double Indemnity", deals with an attempt by two lovers, Fred and Barbara, to per-

Ray Miland and Ginger Rogers in "Lady In The Dark" at Eros.

petrate a fraud on an insurance company and collect a giant-sized policy upon the death of the latter's husband. Fred, who is the company's ace salesman, first meets Barbara's husband, Tom Powers, when he signs him up for automobile insurance. His infatuation for Barbara, and her desire for wealth, lead the two lovers to plot Powers' death.

"BETWEEN TWO WORLDS"
"Between Two Worlds" starring John Garfield and Eleanor Parker opens at Metro Cinema from to-day. It is a Karner Brothers' picture.
"Song Of Russia", one of the first Hollywood films to pay tribute to the magnificent courage of Russia opens at Strand with Robert Taylor starred and Susan Peters in the leading supporting role.
One of the powerful and dynamic films of the year, Eugene O'Neill's famous drama "The Hairy Ape" opens at New Empire.
Paramount's musical laugh riot "And The Angels Sing" starring Dorothy Lamour, Betty Hutton, Fred McMurray and Diana Lynn is at Aurora.
"Behind The Rising Sun" RKO Radio's sensational film disclosure of Nippon's real plans for conquering the world is at Palace this week.

Mayor To Send Funds For Kerala Relief

The entire proceeds of the variety entertainment to be held in aid of Kerala Relief on the 9th December at Sunderabai Hall, will be handed over to the Mayor who has kindly agreed to forward the amount through the Kerala Relief Committee to the following associations, namely; (1) The President of the Deseeya Mahila Samaj in Malabar, (2) The Ramakrishna Mission, Gurukul, and (3) Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy Iyer, Servants of India Society.

Pension For Mahratta V.C.'s Family

The family of Naik Yeshwant Ghadge, the non-commissioned officer of the Maharatta Light Infantry who gave his life in Italy and was awarded the Victoria Cross, has been granted a pension of Rs. 500 a year and the Bombay Government has awarded them a grant of Rs. 10.000

Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Conference

The Hon. Secretary writes:—
The 1st Session of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Conference will be held at Beg Mohammed Park, Mohammed Ali Road, Bombay 3, under the Presidentship of Mr. Habib I. Rahimtulla. Mr. Shaukat Hayat Khan, who was expected to preside has been compelled to stay at Lahore due to local exigencies. Delegates from all over the Province are attending the Conference. Looking to the great response from the Muslim Students, the Conference is expected to be a great success. Many congratulatory messages, wishing success to the Conference, have been received from prominent Muslim Leaders of India.

Future Of Insurance In India

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The craze for new business should give way to a desire and efforts for giving efficient service to policy-holders, liberalisation of policy conditions and adopted of considerate attitue towards the field force of agents observed Mr. N. V. Nayudu, Actuary of the United India Life Assurance Company while giving a talk on "Future of Insurance" at Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall this evening.
Mr. Naidu also suggested nationalisation of insurance. Others who spoke were Messrs. K. C. Desai, Srinivasan (Actuary of the Oriental In. Co.) Balasubramanyam and G. S. Thackur.

Rs. 5,000 For Ambulance

Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala writes:—
Following donations were received from some friends of Bombay towards an Ambulance.
The Parsee Amateur Dramatic Society being the proceeds of "Aflatoon" Show Rs. 2,541-2, Entertainment Tax received back from the Government for above Show Rs. 341-2. A Sympathiser Rs. 294-12, Pirojsha N. Mehta, Esqr. Rs. 250, Adi C. P. Wadia, Esqr. Rs. 250, M/s. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. 250, K. H. Cama, Esqr Rs. 200, Eduljee Dinshaw, Esqr. Rs. 200, A. P. Sabavala, Esqr. Rs. 101, Dowager Lady Petit Rs. 100, A. M. Unwala, Esq. Rs. 100, B. J. Wadia, Esqr. Rs. 50, R. S. Powvala, Esqr. Rs 50, P. B. Godrej, Esqr. Rs. 50, Lady Bhiwandiwala Rs. 50, Jehangir A. P. Sabawala, Esqr. Rs. 50 and Miscellaneous donations less than Rs. 50 along with interest realised to date Rs. 122. Total Rs. 5.000

Reception To Muslim Team

Under the joint auspices of a number of Muslim organisations, the Muslim Eleven which won the championship of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament this year was given a reception at the Anjuman-i-Islam on Tuesday. There was a large gathering present.

Fazal Ibrahim To Serve On Sapru Committee

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 6.
Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola has accepted to serve on the Sapru Conciliation Committee. It is the 25th name so far announced.—A. P.

The Half-Column "By Dim"

The Editor has passed on to me a letter sent on behalf of Messrs. Karanjia and Co. Ltd. The letter is in connection with the extract, quoted in the Half-Column from MIRROR, wherein MIRROR stated that "Mr. N. C. Batlivala, Manager of Karanjia and Co. Ltd., well-known silk merchants, having their shop on Hornby Road, was charged under the Defence of India Act for alleged hoarding and profiteering, was found guilty by Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 750 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment." To this part of the quotation from MIRROR, no objection is taken. The part objected to and declared as false by Karanjia and Company reads as follows: "An inspector of the Department raided the shop and seized 116 saris before arresting Mr. Batlivala." I am now informed the said statement is false inasmuch as no inspector of the Department raided the shop or seized 116 saris or arrested Mr. Batlivala. The part objected to was a quotation from another paper and I am extremely sorry to have published that statement.

REWARD £ 600/-

"SUNRISE" (Sovereign Vitamin Tonic) is an excellent nerve builder and ensures a rapid increase in weight from 4 to 6 lbs. within a week. It makes an astonishing improvement is skinny shape. "SUNRISE" was tried in Africa upon an emaciated male patient aged about 100 years. By regular use of this marvellous preparation this patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years old man. Try once and enjoy the life. No price for youth and no youth for price. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in foreign countries and is now available in India. Among all classes of society we have fixed Rs. 4/- only per bottle for very short period. Posting and packing free. If you are weak and run down in health to old age send order to-day, you will feel yourself extraordinary health, and an improvement in your appearance will be observed. A cash reward of £600 will be awarded to any scientist or medical man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of this most wonderful invention. Order to:—
THE EUROPEAN SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES,
Ferozepore City, (N. I.)

Sole Agents:
KALAPI STORES
(Aryan Tooth Brush Sole Agents.)
46-7, Swadeshi Market,
BOMBAY 2.

FREE
Youngmen send four annas stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines for your disorders free for trial to get convinced of their action and avoid deception. For full details send -/4/- stamps for the Guide Book (110 pages). Correspondence kept confidential.
KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A., Famous Specialist Gold-medalist, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

REGAL At 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Air-Cooled. 'Ph.' 35017

Also "Indian News Parade" showing scenes of Bombay Pentangular and Punjab Mail disaster
Sunday, 10-30 a.m.
"LET'S FACE IT"
Bob Hope—Betty Hutton

CAPITOL Sunday, 10 a.m.
"ROAD TO SINGAPORE"
Bing Crosby, Bob Hope
Dorothy Lamour

REWARD Rs. 5000
END GREY HAIR

De LUX HAIR OIL No. 501 is a natural vitamin food for hair, possessing the qualities of curing baldness, short hair, brain weakness, headache and sleeplessness. It restores grey hairs to their natural black colour permanently from the roots Price Rs. 3|- per phial. Three phials (Full Course) Postage Free. A cash reward of Rs. 5,000|- would be offered to any public man who proves the ingenuineness of the testimonials. Order to-day lest it is too late.
IMPERIAL CHAMBER OF SCIENCE P. B. 61 (B. C. B.) LAHORE

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Brilliantly Told
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Daily: 4, 7, 10; Sat., Sun. 1 p. m.
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NEW WEST END
MINERVA RELEASE Through Famous Pictures Ltd.

Starring
NASSEEM
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ASHOK KUMAR
With
V. H. Desai, Jagdeesh, Motibai, Rafiq, Navin Yagnik.
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Hear the Cheers at the
ROXY
BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE
Daily: 1, 4, 7, 10 P. M.

BAN ON USE OF TAPIOCA STARCH IN FOODSTUFFS

The public is reminded of the Order issued by the Government of Bombay on May 26, 1943 prohibiting the use of tapioca starch containing any quantity of dried tapioca root in the preparation of foodstuffs of any kind whatever, including sweetmeats for sale or distribution in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District. The Order has been issued because not only has the dried tapioca root no nutritive value but is liable to cause stomach disorders and is associated with the prevalence of duodenal ulcer.

Address all enquiries and complaints regarding rationing & civil supplies to Public Relations Officer (Rationing) Phone : 30372.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 7.

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at nine hours I. M. T. on 4th December 1944:

Allanabad 83 55 0, BOMBAY 91 73 0, Calcutta 84 58 0, Cawnpore 84 51 0, Cuttack 89 60 0, Darjeeling 49 41 0, Delhi 82 52 0, Dehra Dun 77 47 0, Jacobabad 86 55 0, Karachi 87 65 0, Lahore 81 48 0, Lucknow 84 49 0, Madras 82 74 T, Nagpur 85 58 0, Patna 79 57 0, Peshawar 79 49 0, Shillong 62 44 0, Simla 61 48 0.—A. P

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Let us take care how we laugh without reason lest we cry with it.

—Charles Dickens.

The Bombay Chronicle

POSTPONING THE EVIL DAY

The decisions taken by the South African Union Government on the Indian question, as announced by Marshal Smuts, amount to a mere postponement of the evil day. They do not offer any just and courageous solution of the problem. While declaring that the Pretoria Agreement will be considered as lapsed and that the Residential Property Regulation Ordinance will not be put into effect, he stated that assent to the later would be "reserved" by the Governor-General—but not refused—and that the Pegging Act also would remain unrepealed and in force "while other ways of settlement are being explored." Marshal Smuts made it clear, however, that the Housing and Expropriation Ordinances, to which, too, Indians had taken equal objection, would not be repealed. These Ordinances provide potent weapons in the hands of the urban authorities to enforce the policy of segregation of Indians and other non-Whites. Marshal Smuts has doubtless given the assurance that the housing policy will not be discriminatory in character, but will apply to all sections of the community, Europeans, Indians coloureds and Natives equally. But as pertinently pointed out by Mr. Kajee, Indians' fears are based on past experiences of innumerable acts of discriminatory treatment. Marshal Smuts' assurances, therefore, can be accepted by Indian only with a large dose of salt.

Marshal Smuts' reference to the need for exploring "other ways of settlement" and his announcement that the Broome Judicial Commission—which was sought to be bypassed by the Ordinances—will be asked to carry on its investigations are no doubt welcome, but he fails to realise that the labours of the Commission will be largely nullified if the Housing and Expropriation Ordinances are to be put into effect without waiting for the findings of the Commission. One of the objects of the Commission is to explore the housing needs of the various sections of the population and to frame proposals of an equitable policy. The Housing and Expropriation Ordinances will enable the local authorities to forestall and render nugatory the recommendations of the Commission. The Union Government, if it is sincere in its professions of impartiality towards Indians ought, at least, to keep the two Ordinances in abeyance till the findings of the Broome Commission are announced.

Marshal Smuts has suggested the appointment of a standing committee by Indians to improve relations between the authorities and the Indian community, but such a committee will be able to achieve little if the South African Whites and, in particular, Marshal Smuts and his colleagues in office, do not effect a change in their hearts and decide to yield to Indians their just civic and political rights. It is racial arrogance and racial greed that are at the bottom of the trouble and the Whites must realize that there can be no real peace in the Union so long as they continue to treat the non-White peoples as little better than hewers of wood and drawers of water for themselves and deny them their fundamental right of franchise.

Peace v. Armistice

"We shall probably see vast political convulsions now to the left and now to the right in this turmoil and confusion of Europe," says Marshal Smuts and proceeds to plead against concluding premature peace immediately after the war as was done in 1919. Marshal Smuts, therefore, suggests a "comprehensive armistice" to be maintained by the great Powers for sometime. There is much truth and commonsense in the suggestion made by General Smuts and in the psychological arguments for it. But a prolonged armistice has its dangers too, dangers which, recent events in liberated countries show, are at least as bad as the dangers of a hasty peace. What is happening may well mean that a long period of "armistice" maintained by Great Powers may either stabilise a status *quo ante bellum* which the mass of peoples emphatically does not want or further intensification and sharpening of differences among the Great Powers. In either case it would be a major international tragedy. It is true that the conclusion of peace in haste may lead to repentance at leisure. But it is equally true that the dangers of prolonged armistice, if not effectively guarded against, may lead to the loss of peace itself.

Frankly Speaking

British Foreign Policy

The foreign policy of the British Government is, like its Imperial and Colonial policies, dominated by Conservatives and inspired by Conservative principles. And Mr. Winston Churchill is a confirmed and stout Conservative. The British Government's prejudices in connection with the internal conflicts in liberated countries of Europe can, therefore, be easily understood despite Mr. Churchill's undoubted wisdom in adjusting himself to Marshal Stalin's line on a good many questions. But what is surprising is that having pulled along successfully with Marshal Stalin and particularly with President Roosevelt for so long he should begin to behave like a man whose nerves have suddenly snapped. Have the rivalries among the Big Three reached that climax where defiant opposition becomes inevitable? This seems to us to be happening in Greece and Italy. And yet that climax has not reached—we earnestly wish it never does. But then how explain Mr. Stettinius' dramatic repudiation of British policy and—we must await British explanation about Greece—Mr. Anthony Eden's statement in the Commons that despite Mr. Stettinius and despite Signor Bonomi himself, too, the British Government insists on objecting to Count Sforza? Incidentally it is interesting to note that Italian Communists have consented to join Signor Bonomi while it is Italian Socialists who still remain out.

M. Spaak's Suggestion

It is not unnatural that M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, should demand a "hard peace" both politically and economically for Germany. And in this demand he would be supported by leaders of other countries, too. What victims of Nazi brutality have suffered has left a good deal of bitterness and it will take time to die out. Similarly, common experience inflicted upon them by Herr Adolph Hitler in his perverted megalomaniacal wisdom binds Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and France together under friendship with Britain. But the interesting point about M. Spaak's scheme is that it sounds like the projected formation of that regional bloc to which Russia objects and which Left wing sections in the countries concerned also are probably beginning to have to good reasons to suspect.

India And China

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's lectures delivered in China in May, 1944, are now available in book form under the title "India and China" (Hind Kitabs, Bombay; pages 168; price Rs. 6). The main purpose of the lectures was to promote cultural understanding between China and India. We have no doubt the book will help appreciably in the fulfilment of that object. In the first two chapters the author surveys the main trends in China's culture and the ancient cultural ties between China and India. Then follow a chapter on Chinese ideals of education and four more on the principal religions in China, Confucianism, Tavism and Buddhism. These subjects give one the impression that the selection was meant primarily to interest India in China's culture. But India's interest in China has been conspicuous for the last few years, not so much, because of any religious or cultural affinities between China and India as because of the two countries being engaged, though in different ways in the common struggle against imperialism. They will succeed better if they help each other more. Their common war aims are eloquently explained in the last chapter of the book on War and World Security. The book is excellently printed and got up.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

More married women are disappointed in love than spinsters.

* * *

Too many men who run into debt don't even attempt to crawl out.

* * *

Fortunate is the man who can borrow enough money to pay his debts.

* * *

Sometimes a woman refuses to tell a secret because she doesn't know it.

* * *

A wise man knows the value of silence when a child begins to cross-examine him.

* * *

A successful man forms a plan and sticks to it, working like a gimlet to a point.

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Strike

The Asstt. Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union in the course of a statement says:

The main cause of the strike is the action of the Railway Board itself, in that the recent adjustment made in the scales of Dearness Allowance by the Railway Board have deprived more than 80 per cent of the railway workers of any increase in the amount of Dearness Allowance in view of the fact that the Railway Board restricted this increase to those drawing above Rs. 40 p. m and to say the least the benefit of Dearness Allowance was extended to Officers drawing upto Rs. 1,000 p. m From this it would be obvious that the Railway Board has done a great injustice to a large majority of workers who are very badly in need of adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living.

The above facts should convince the public that the present action of the workers have thrust upon them. The workers are conscious about the inconvenience caused to the public on account of the strike and they are only too anxious to see that this state of affairs are ended soon. At the same time they also desire a fair settlement of the dispute. The B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union is trying its level best to see that the workers get a fair deal. At a meeting held at Lower Parel on 7-12-1944 a deputation was elected with Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, President of the Railwaymen's Union, as its leader. The deputation will wait upon the General Manager at 11 A. M. on 8-12-1944. The results of the talk with the General Manager will be conveyed to the workers the same day in a public meeting.

No Place For India In Air Council

Bewoor Delegation Condemns Principle Underlying Elections

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor, Chairman of the Indian Delegation to the International Civil Air Conference in Chicago, told 'Reuter' to-day. "The Indian Delegation does not intend to sign any of the documents dealing with the 'interim' air authority established by the Chicago Conference."

Sir Gurunath's declaration came immediately after the delegates to the air parley had failed to elect India as a member of the 'interim' Council of air authority.

Sir Gurunath Bewoor explained: "The results of the elections show that the consideration which the conference decided should govern appointments to Council of Members, have not been observed in balloting. The inclusion of Cuba, Peru, Norway and Iraq as greater contributors to ground organisation of aviation than certain other countries such as India is clear evidence of this. The principle of securing equitable representation of a major geographic area has also not been maintained. The Indian Delegation therefore feel it is not in the interest of the whole world that the Council to be constituted should deal with major problems that will arise in the field of civil aviation in the immediate post-war period."

The Air Conference elected the following countries which could make the greatest contribution to ground facilities for air transport—Canada, Cuba, Norway, Iraq and Peru. India is notably absent but might be elected under the regional category.—Reuter.

Cologne Mayor Assassinated

LUXEMBOURG, Dec. 7: The radio reported this morning that the Mayor of Cologne has been assassinated and the Germans have offered 1,000 Reich Mark reward for information leading to the arrest of the assassin. This has not so far been reported from any other source.—Reuter.

"OBITER" OF PRIVY COUNCIL HELD BINDING

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Dr. N. D. Ichhaporia & Another—Plaintiffs.

Gulcher Peroze Munshi & Others—Defendants

One Hirabai N. Motisha died in Bombay on 10th April 1934 leaving a will made the day preceding her death. By clause 9 of this will she gave one-fourth of her residuary estate to her sister's son Peroze. Then she went on by the next clause, to provide that her executors were to hand over the share of Peroze to the plaintiffs, the Trustees of Peroze under a Deed of Settlement made by him, and directed that those trustees were to make a formal trust thereof so that it may go to the children of Peroze.

At the date of the death of the testatrix Peroze was unmarried and he married the first defendant in December 1939. On 23rd November 1942, a daughter Villarbanoo was born to him but she died seven months later and four months after his daughter's death Pheroze himself died without leaving any issue surving him and leaving everything by will to his wife, the first defendant.

The main questions which arose on this Originating summons were, whether Peroze took the one-fourth share absolutely or only for life, and in the latter event whether the bequest in clause 10 to the children of Peroze was void under the recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of Sopher vs. the Administrator-General of Bengal (71 I. A. 93).

Reconciling clauses 9 and 10 of the will, his Lordship came to the conclusion that Peroze took only a life-interest in the one-fourth share of the residue.

With regard to the second point as to whether the gift over to Villarbanoo was void under section 113 of the Succession Act, his Lordship referred to the judgment of Viscount Maugham in Sopher's case that a bequest to one's children for their respective lives and after their deaths to their children respectively unborn at the testator's death as under the first illustration the Section 113 would be void under that Section as not being the whole interest since it was not certain that there would be any grandchildren. His Lordship stated that Viscount Maugham went on to say that if there was a possibility of the interest to an unborn person being defeated either by a contingency or a clause of defeasance it would be void under Section 113. His Lordship held that these observations of the Privy Council must be accepted, even if it be argued that they are 'obiter' as laying down the law under Section 113. But his lordship stated that in the present case there was no contingency or clause of defeasance which would bring it within the observations of the Privy Council in Sopher's case or within illustration (1) to Section 113 as explained by the Privy Council. His Lordship therefore held that Villarbanoo took a vested interest, subject to Peroze's life interest, and on her death her heirs were Pheroze and the first defendant, and answered the questions propounded by the Originating summons accordingly.

Mr. K. J. Khandalawalla instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co. appeared for the plaintiff-Trustees.

Mr. Kalyaniwalla instructed by Messrs. Khunderao Laud & Co. appeared for the first defendant.

The Advocate-General, Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. appeared for defendants 2, 3 and 4, the residuary heirs as well as the heirs on intestacy of the testatrix Hirabai.

Viceroy In Bombay

TRIBUTE TO DUFFERIN CADETS' SERVICES

'Vanguard In March Of Civilisation'

WAVELL ON ENGINEERS' ROLE IN INDIA'S POST-WAR OFFENSIVE AGAINST POVERTY

The Viceroy and Lady Wavell arrived in Bombay by air at noon on Thursday on a day's visit to the city.

Lord and Lady Wavell were welcomed at the aerodrome by the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville.

ASSURANCE TO ENGINEERS

"In our post-war offensive against poverty in India, engineers will certainly be in the foretront of the battle; and you may rest assured of my support for the development of the country by hydro-electric schemes, irrigation, road-making, and other engineering activities connected with industries and agriculture", declared His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to an address by Dr. H. J. Nichols, Chairman, Advisory Committee, Indian Institution of Civil Engineers, Bombay, on the occasion of the presentation of the Diploma of Honorary Membership of the Institution to His Excellency to-day.

Continuing the Viceroy said:

"When I was informed early this year of the offer of Honorary Membership, I was highly gratified but I own, just a little surprised, since I have neither skill nor knowledge in mechanical matters. Though I have owned and driven cars for many years, I know no more of what goes on under the bonnet of a car than I do of what passes under the bonnet of a woman: both are mysteries to me"—A. P

"To India with its long coast-line a Merchant Navy is of paramount importance and its need would be more so when the world has emerged out of the present war." Thus observed Sir Azizul Haque, Commerce Member to the Government of India, speaking at the annual prize distribution ceremony, of the I. M. M. T. S. 'Dufferin' held on Thursday evening. His Excellency Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, presided, and gave away the prizes.

Continuing Sir Azizul said: "The 'Dufferin' has played an important and worthy part in building up India's Merchant Navy and there need be no doubt that she will continue to maintain its highest standard and tradition in the future.

"I have no doubt that under the inspiring leadership of Your Excellency at the present juncture our cadets will go forward and onward with our traditions and past as their guide and inspiration, keeping constantly in view the great future of our country and the great place she is destined to occupy in the Commonwealth of the future."

The "Dufferin" had sent out 521 persons fully qualified and passed, many of whom had most distinguished careers both in the Mercantile Marine and the Navy and had also played a most worthy part in this war.

Captain R. A. H. McConnell, R. I. N., Captain, Superintendent of the "Dufferin" then read out the annual report and requested the Viceroy to give away the prizes.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE

After a ceremonial March Past and salute His Excellency addressing the gathering said:

"I am very glad to have been able to visit this Training Ship 'Dufferin.'

"I am a soldier and must speak to you from the point of view of a soldier, and, I am afraid, a landlubber.

Not merely does the success of any military operation depend on the quality of the work on the lines of communication; but no operation can be carried out unless the transportation system is in good order and the transport personnel work with a will. In all operations carried out by British or Indian forces in this war the story begins further back, still, with the Mercantile Marine on the high seas, bringing reinforcements and supplies, and with the naval escorts protecting the convoys. It is unspectacular but vital work, the mainstay of our successes and indeed of our lives. It is work carried out in conditions of danger and discomfort, though it receives comparatively little recognition I am glad therefore to have this opportunity, as a military commander, to pay a tribute to that work, and to impress on you all its value to us.

DEDICATED SERVICES

"Next, I want to say a few words to you on the significance of the career you have chosen, for yourselves and for India. It is a great service to which you are dedicating yourselves. Trade by sea carried on by the daring of the sailor, has been always the vanguard in the march of civilization throughout the world.

"To India the development of a Merchant Service is specially important. I believe there are only two or three countries with a longer coast-line than India, probably only two—Australia and the United States of America—with a greater length of generally navigable coast-line. So it is essential that India should have an adequate strength of shipping, manned by her own citizens."

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7: An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 3,130 miles away was recorded by the Allpore Seismograph at 11 hours 14 minutes (I.S.T.) on Thursday, December 7.

MADRAS, Dec. 7: Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar returned to Madras this evening from Wardha.

WHAT JAWAHAR DOES IN JAIL

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is reported to be keeping fit taking daily exercise. He is doing some writing too on his Autobiography. His Autobiography may undergo certain important changes before he comes out of jail.

Recent world events have evidently deeply moved Pt. Nehru and he is reported to be particularly worried over the economic distress in India.

Rich Should Not Escape Taxation

Bhavnagar Sets An Example To Kathiawar States

The three thousand square mile State of Bhavnagar in Kathiawar, with a predominantly agricultural population spread out in about 666 villages, has given a lead to the rest of the Kathiawar States by introducing, for the first time, a measure intended to compel that section of the urban population, which has been reaping a rich harvest of profits due to war, to part with a small share by way of a war profits tax, so that the poor peasants in villages may have better amenities. Strangely enough, all these years prior to 1942, the urban people of Bhavnagar (in fact all the Kathiawar States) have enjoyed amenities of city life without having to pay any taxes: It is the cultivator in villages who has paid for these amenities all along, because the only direct tax levied by the State prior to 1942 was a tax on the income of the cultivator.

The tax on the agricultural income in Bhavnagar has always been fixed at a level varying from 4 annas to Rs. 4 per bigha, according to the productivity of the land. Every thirty years there is reassessment. But it has been an anomaly that the urban population escaped taxation prior to 1942 and derived all their pleasures from what the cultivator has been paying to the State.

A BOLD STEP

The war brought the anomaly into bold relief because the merchants and industrialists in the State started piling up considerable profits. The State authorities led by the Dewan, Mr. A. P. Pattani, took a bold step in 1942. It was announced by the Dewan that a small war profits tax would be levied. The reaction of the city people to this proposal was not unexpected. Merchants, industrialists and other sections of the urban population which were prospering after the outbreak of war, disapproved of the proposed tax and organised an agitation against it in the few cities and towns of Bhavnagar. Even the neighbouring States looked upon Bhavnagar's step as an innovation. But Bhavnagar went ahead with its plan and invited representatives of its Dharasabha (State Assembly) to form a Committee and advise what would be the best tax to levy. As the Chairman of the Committee, the Dewan conformed to the majority view. When the decision regarding the incidence of the tax was revealed, even the critics of the measure were surprised at its reasonableness. They were perhaps expecting a drastic measure.

The war profits tax in Bhavnagar will yield only about ten lakhs per year, according to Budget estimates. The tax that has already been collected has been earmarked for works of public utility, mostly in the rural areas. There are many amenities which the peasants who constitute a majority of the 7 lakhs population of the State need. Today, Bhavnagar has a primary school for every village with a population of 500. In some cases even slightly smaller villages have a school. In course of time the State will be able to give a school to every one of the 666 villages: Literacy which is 11 per cent today is bound to spread. There are four State hospitals, 23 dispensaries in districts on allopathic lines and 16 village dispensaries following indigenous systems of medicine. They are all free dispensaries and hospitals. But they are not enough to meet the needs of all the villages. The principles now accepted by the State of taxing the rich in cities to benefit the poor in villages will improve the rural side of Bhavnagar. More and more villages will be inter-linked by roads and railways and tramways which total about 400 miles to-day.

RICH MUST BE TAXED

The "Bombay Chronicle" representative sought the views of Mr A P. Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar who is now in Bombay on the taxation measure which has been the subject of agitation and discussion in the cities and towns of Kathiawar. He said that his views on taxing the rich were well known because he had often publicly stated them in the Dharasabha and elsewhere. Summarising them he told the "Chronicle" representative:—"I believe that merchants and industrialists should pay taxes on their incomes and cultivators should not be the only people in a State to pay direct taxes. A cultivator, even if he holds less than an acre of land, has to pay a direct tax in the form of land revenue. The present cash assessment was originally the "bhagbatai" system under which the State was entitled to one-third of the produce in kind (i.e., if the produce is three maunds, the State's share will be one maund). This is quite a high tax to pay but it has the sanction of time immemorial and is collected to this day by landlords (zamindars). If the cultivator pays why should not the merchant also pay a reasonable amount?

"I have also publicly said that how much income-tax should be paid is a matter that State authorities should decide in consultation with the people. If they decide not to tax, I would not agree with that decision; and in our Dharasabha I have said that there can be no greater wrong than this non-taxation of the rich urban population.

"I know that this is not a popular line to take but as my views are well-known in Kathiawar, they may well be known to the general public as well."

Chundrigar Explains Position

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, writes:—

Misleading reports have appeared in some newspapers and in the statement of Dr Abdul Hamid Kazi about my ruling in and the dissolution of the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League by me on the 3rd December 1944. Seven clear days' notice of the meeting in writing was mandatory under Rule 61 of the constitution and rules of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and it is conceded by all and proved by official records that such notice was not given to mofussil members. I received a letter from Mr A. A. Kittur, President, District Muslim League, Dharwar, complaining that he had not received the notice of the requisite period, and the meeting which was to be held on the 3rd December would be void on that ground. It may be interesting to note that the notices were issued by the Joint Secretaries, one of whom was Mr. A. A. Zari. On receipt of Mr. Kittur's letter, I immediately called a meeting of the Working Committee to find if it could suggest a way out. Under the peculiar circumstances it could not. The meeting had to be held. It is true that a member or two asked me in the meeting of the Working Committee to give my ruling, but I could not do so as the ruling as to the validity of the annual general meeting could be given only in the annual general meeting, the legality of which was questioned. Mr Kittur had mentioned that if, in spite of his letter, the said meeting was held, his letter should be placed before the meeting of the general body for their information and necessary action. As such, I had no alternative but to place it before the general body on the 3rd December 1944. Khan Saheb Abdul Kadeer Khan, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, among others, raised a point of order as to the validity of the meeting for want of proper notice under Rule 61 of the constitution and rules of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League not only to the Dharwar members, but also to Poona Members and others. I allowed permission to enlighten me on the point of order to those members who wished to do so. After hearing members for and against the point of order, I was convinced that the point of order must be upheld; but I was also very anxious to avoid inconvenience to members who had come from outside, if it could be done. I therefore, appealed to the members who had raised points of order not to press them, and Khan Saheb Abdul Kadeer Khan, in response to my appeal, kindly acceded to my request. At this stage, to my surprise Mr Zahid Shaukat Ali insisted upon my giving a ruling. Thereafter several lawyer members also insisted on my doing the same. As such, I had no alternative but to give my ruling.

For obvious reasons, it is not desirable for me as the President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League to enter into any controversy as to what happened after the meeting was dissolved by me. I am, therefore, entirely confining myself only to the legal aspect of the case with a view to clarify the whole position.

Karnatak Unification Conference

HUBLI, Dec. 6: At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Karnatak Unification Conference held to-day at Dharwar Mr. Jinaraj Hegade was elected President of the Conference and Mr S S Malimath as Chairman of the Reception Committee Mr. Sambamurti Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, has been invited to open the Conference which is to be held at Dharwar on 26th and 27th of December, 1944.—A. P.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

An official of the Indian delegation told "Reuter" that there was the possibility of India not signing the final air agreement, because she was not included on the Council. There are nine members from the American continents, seven from European and only one member representing Asia on the Council", he declared.

The Air Conference elected the following as countries which could make the greatest contribution to ground facilities for air transport: Canada, Cuba, Norway, Iraq and Peru. India is notably absent but might be elected under the regional category.

—Chicago Message

* * *

The London "Times" which, of late, has been furnishing increasing evidence of having mislaid its Tory head somewhere, now insists that "political India is profoundly uneasy and in the absence of all positive action there is growing mistrust of British intentions and British pledges."

How shocking! There is something wrong with the "Times" Why, what better and more solid positive action can there be than the positive contribution firmly and consistently made by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and his Home Department during the last few years?

* * *

The Muslim League's "Dawn" reports that Dr. Z A Ahmad, "a prominent Congressman of the U P. and an associate of Pundit Nehru" has launched a drive to bring "Congressite Muslims" to the fold of the Muslim League.

We earnestly hope other Comrades follow the patriotic lead of Dr. Z. A. Ahmad.

But, if we may venture to suggest so, would they mind very kindly sparing Jawaharlal?

* * *

Mr. Jinnah has released the correspondence with the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, leading to his interview with Lord Wavell.

We should have believed the Quaid-e-Azam even without it.

* * *

General Smuts opposes an immediate peace treaty after the war but suggests a long armistice, so that "time could thus be found for Europe to settle down."

And for anti-Nazi "democracies" like South Africa to settle down to their superior racial destiny.

* * *

M. Spaak, the Belgian Foreign Minister, told his Chamber of Deputies: "Our aim is clear. We must at all costs prevent a recurrence of 1914 and 1940."

Thirty years hence this immortal declaration will be made by another Spaak of probably another country thus: "Our aim is clear. We must at all costs prevent a recurrence of 1914, 1940 and 1964."

* * *

Mr Eden has "made it clear" that Signor Bonomi's evidence does not modify Britain's attitude towards Count Sforza.

And he has also made the reasons for it more obscure.

Allahbux Murder Case Accused Loses Appeal

KARACHI, Dec. 7: The Chief Court today dismissed the appeal of Abdul Huq one of the accused in the First Allahbux Murder Case and confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed against him by the Special Tribunal in February 1, 1944.

Allahdin Khuhro and Suleman Khuhro were the other witnesses examined today. Khan Bahadur Moula Baksh, brother of the Late Mr Allahbux, will be examined tomorrow.—A. P

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DIGESTIF RENNIES

Reactionary Feeling In All Markets

LONG LIQUIDATION IN SHARES, SILVER AND COTTON

BOMBAY, December 7.

All leading city markets moved sympathetically with a reactionary tendency after the recent bullish activity. Share Market opened very steady but professionals secured profits on a portion of holdings before approaching holidays.

Recent heavy short covering weakened the technical position of the market and naturally the cotton market being entitled to a reaction, found important unloading which was well absorbed without any damage to the price structure. Professionals invariably play in and out as circumstances change.

There was a marked absence for ready silver and the Bullion exchange now feels the weight of large stocks held by operators.

Later on there was further liquidation and quotations were lowered. Some professional operators were eager to secure profits on a portion of holdings with a view to replace on good drops moreover there will be a period of holidays at the end of the month and there is more disposition to reduce open interest. Tata Steel Dfds closed at Rs. 2,258/12, Ordinary Rs. 407, Cement Rs. 245/8, Burma Rs. 497/8 Dyeing Rs. 1,855, Kohinoor Rs. 616, Swadesh Rs. 575, Nagpu Rs. 418, Scindia Rs. 34/8 and Simplex Rs 280/8.

After yesterday's sharp rise, there developed general realising on the Bombay Stock Exchange which resulted in small decline from the opening level Tata Steel Dfds, opened at Rs. 2,280 and declined to Rs. 2,267. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 411 and after improving to Rs. 412 sagged to Rs. 410 Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 1,880 and declined to Rs. 1,862. Kohinoor Mill Shares were quoted at Rs 618 and Associated Cement Shares were placed at Rs. 244

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.
BOMBAY, Dec. 7.
MILLS.
Apollo 4/6/6 4/5
Bharat 66 65/12
B. Dyeing 1870 80 75 77/8 72/8 78/12 60 67/8 50 55
Bradbury 352/8
Central India (Ord) 423 24/8 23/8 24/8 20 21 2 19/8 20/8 18 19 17/8 18
Central India (Pref) 732/8
Century 857/8
Colaba 235 32
David 1215
Edward 802/8 3/12 795
Elphinstone (Ord) 92 91
Elphinstone (Pref) 128/12
Finlay 320 19 20 16 18 15
Gokak 324 26 20/8 21/8 19
India United (Defd) 3/5/3 3/4/6
India United (Ord) 16/1 16/2/6 15/15
Indore 802/8 785 87/8
Khatau 362/8 67/8
Kohinoor 623 22 24 22 23 20 21 18 19 18 21 16 17 15 16
Luxmi 1380 83/12
Meyer 225/10 26/4 24/6 25 23/12
Minerwa 270
Model 268/12
Morarjee 730 20 25
New Great 429 30 27 28 24 26 22
Podar 370
Rajabahadur 137/8
Sassoon Cotton 23/4
Shrinivas 360
Simplex 287 88 85 86 84/8 86 82/8 83 80/8
Swadeshi 581 80 83 79 80 77 78 76 77 75
Swan 335 36/8 34
Tata Mill 72/8 72 72/8 72
Vishnu 490
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. 752/8
BANKS.
Baroda 140
Central 84 83/8 83/12
Habib 80
Imperial (New) 502/8
India 191 90 91
Reserve 135 35/8
ELECTRIC COS.
Ahmedabad Electric 225
Ajmer Electric 15
Amalgamated Electric 17/4
Andhra Valley Electric 18:0
Tram (Ord) Electric 151/4 51 51/8
Tram (Pref) Electric 71/8
Hydro Electric 208
Power 1922/8
INSURANCE COS.
Empire of India 1025
Indian Mercantile 73/8
New India 82
Oriental 6210
Bombay Steamer 610
Scindia 35 34/3 34/7 34/6 34/8
Jam Wire 147/8
Tata Steel Defd 2275 70 82/8 75 82/8 71/4 76/4 67/8 75 62/8 73/12 66/4 73/12 61/4 67/8 58/12
Tata Steel Ord. 411 13 10/8 11/8 9 10 9 12 7
Tata Steel 1st Pref. 236/4 2 36/14
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 163/4 63/8 63
MISCELLANEOUS COS.
Alcock 452/8 56/4
A. Cement 244 45/12 44/8 45/8
Belapur 234/8 35 31/8 33 31 32
Burmah (Old) 500 497/8
B. B. Petrol 3/13/9
Bleaching 188
Port Canning 111
P. Construction (Ord) 217 18 14 15
P. Construcion 1st Pref 141
P. Construction 2nd Pref 139
Shivrajpur 61
Tata Chemical 20/10 21
Tata Oil 76/8
Walchandnagar 615
Wimco 310
New Great (Pref) 253/12
Kemp Co. 435 (Ex. Div)

Gold And Silver

Lull in the demand for ready Gold and Silver is now having its effect on the market which now presents good opportunity to unload all holdings. The Reserve Bank sold 300 bars Silver at Rs. 120/6 and 75,000 tolas Gold at Rs. 64/9 to Rs. 64/10. In the local market Forward Silver opened at Rs. 120 and improved to Rs. 120/4 under scattered buying, but the initial improvement was lost in the later trading and Silver after declining to Rs. 119/8 steadied at Rs. 120. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 120/6. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 64/9 and after declining to Rs. 64/4 steadied at Rs. 64/6. Spot Gold was quoted at Rs. 64/8

Towards the close there was scattered buying and closing quotations were as under:—

Silver Ready	120	12	0
Silver Settlement	120	5	0
Gold Ready	64	10	0
Gold Settlement	64	7	6

Bombay Cotton

The local Cotton Market was somewhat hesitant to-day with increased profit taking. Prices after reaching about the highest level of Rs. 443 for March which was Rs. 444 on the day of commencement of forward trading on the local exchange there was no desire on the part of professional operators to overdo the rise. The recent improvement coupled with heavy short covering weakened technical position and a reaction was overdue. It is too early to say how far the reaction will go but we prefer to buy only on good declines. The market opened to-day at Rs. 441 and advanced to Rs 443 and later reacted to Rs. 439/8. Later March declined to Rs. 437/8.

Later on lower level attracted some support on under the belief that bulls will make attempts to secure higher rates in the clearing and March was quoted at Rs. 438/12. The market finally closed at 6 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. March	438 0
I.C.C. May	445 12

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
I.C.C. March	439/8	431/8	439
I.C.S. May	447	440	446/4

COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton March contract is 479 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

The local produce market was fairly steady with improved buying. Groundnuts Goa delivery were quoted at Rs. 14/14. Local quotation was Rs. 14/8 and Bold were placed at Rs. 14. Castorseeds January March stood at Rs. 15. Linseed C. P and U. P, was quoted at Rs. 15/3 and Moglai at Rs. 14/14.

SHORT COVERING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

Covering in December and the issuance of only three notices and trade buying with large lend-lease purchases in the open market were helpful factors, but the market drifted idly with the Washington conference discussions continuing to centre chiefly on the problem of competitive fibres. Finally covering in December appeared but the market closed barely steady.

The Daily News Record estimates the crop at 12,453,000 bales. December delivery opened at 21.70 and after declining to 21.66 advanced to 21.75. The market closed at a net rise of 8 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 3 points at 22-17 c. per lb.

NEW YORK COTTON.

December 21.75+08, January 21.73+08, March 21.77—03, May 21.76—02, July 21.58—, October 20.84+01. December highest (3 p.m.) 21.75+08, December lowest (11-19 a.m.) 21.66—01, Middling Spot 22.17—03.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

December 21.60—01, March 21.81—02, Middling Spot 21.80—.

NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

December 21.69, March 21.83, May 21.81.

ASSAM TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2,50,00,000—(Rupees two crores fifty lakhs only) of three months' Government of Assam Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday the 6th December. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,66,00,000—(Rupees three crores sixty-six lakhs only).

Tenders at Rs. 99-13-9 were allotted approximately 73 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected Total amount accepted was Rs 2,50,00,000—(Rupees two crores fifty lakhs only) the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-9-0 per cent per annum.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 1st day of December 1944.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES

Notes held in the Banking Department Rs. 8,21,80 000; Notes in circulation Rs. 977,66,21,000; Total Note. issued Rs. 985,88 01,000;

ASSETS

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—
(a) Held in India Rs. 44,41 43,000
Sterling Securities Rs. 871,32,89,000
Total of A Rs. 915,74,32,000; B. Rupee Coin Rs. 12 29,64,000 Government of India Rupee Securities Rs. 57,84,05,000;
Total Assets Rs. 985,88,01,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities. 92.886 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 1st December 1944.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL:—
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs 11,25,00,000; Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 11,25,00,000; Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs. 3,75,00,000; 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid Rs 1,87,50,000; Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 5,92,50,000 Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts 237,20,29,000 Sundries Rs. 1,65,51,000; Rupees 250,41,80,000.

ASSETS

INVESTMENTS:—
Government Securities Rs. 148,37,49,000; Other Authorised Investments Rs. 3,84,46,000; Rs. 152,21,95,000
ADVANCES:—
Loans Rs 10,13,78,000; Cash Credits and Overdrafts Rs. 43,21,44,000; Bills Discounted and Purchased Rs. 5,52,98,000; Rs. 58,88,20,000; Dead Stock Rs 1,66,22,000; Sundries Rs. 1,43,18,000.
CASH:—
In hand and with the Reserve, Bank of India Rs. 34,53,94,000; Balances with other Banks Rs. 1,68,31,000; Rs. 36,22,25,000; Rupees 250,41,80,000

Smuts Warns Against Concluding Premature Peace

Appeals To Statesmen To Be Patient Till End Of War To Effect Permanent Settlements

BLOMEFOENTIAN, Dec. 6.

General Smuts in a two-hour speech to a Union-wide conference of the South African United Party tonight suggested that no peace treaty be concluded immediately after the war on the lines of the last peace conference, but that comprehensive armistices be concluded and maintained by the great powers for some time. Time could thus be found for Europe to settle down.

"We shall probably see vast political convulsions now to the left and now to the right in this turmoil and confusion of Europe", he said.

"To make peace for the continent under such unprecedented conditions requires more than the wisdom of men, even of such exceptional leadership as the Allied peoples enjoy today They will be confronted with the most baffling situation in all history and one can only hope they will not attempt too much and endeavour to settle and determine what cannot be settled and determined today, but which will require time and much patience to sort itself out.

To settle Europe in a temper of distraction, hatred, greed and revenge, of injured innocence and the inferiority complexes which will prevail after the war will be a superhuman task.

Let the large-scale removal of frontiers and the movement of large populations remain in abeyance while the problem of human salvage is being tackled first with all our resources. The great objective should be to save Europe herself and to prevent her in her utter moral and material exhaustion from entering on a process of decay relatively to other continents which would be an immeasurable calamity not only for Europe but for human progress and welfare as a whole."

MOVE TO RATIONALISE SCALE OF PAY AND GRADES OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Sympathetic consideration of the demands of the postmen and the lower grade staff of the Postal Department was urged at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held on Thursday.

Mr. S. K. Patil moved the following resolution:

"The Corporation have learnt with grave concern that the postmen and lower grade staff of the Postal Department in the city have given notice of their intention to go on strike, in case their demands for increase in pay and several other facilities are not conceded by the Department.

"The Corporation apprehend that such a strike, if allowed to materialize, would greatly disiocate the life of the city and would cause very serious hardship and inconvenience to the general public."

"The resolution further requested the Mayor to "forward a copy of this resolution to Government with a request to consider the question sympathetically and to impress upon them the extreme desirability of averting the contemplated strike by exploring all possible avenues of an amicable settlement. and particularly the appointment of an independent Committee to inquire into the grievances and demands of the hard-working staff of the Postal Department."

Moving the resolution Mr. Patil said that in view of the later developments in this regard, the resolution had become a formal one. Government had decided to set up a departmental Committee with Mr. D. G. Dalvi as the representative of postmen. At the same time it was necessary that the House should consider the demands of these hard-working men with sympathy.

The resolution was unanimously passed after it was seconded by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar.

The House also discussed a proposal for the appointment of a Special Officer to make a comprehensive examination of the existing grades. allowances, etc., and other service conditions of all classes of Municipal employees and to suggest suitable changes, to remove the various anomalies and disparities and to secure an efficient Municipal Executive in all ranks. It was also requested that the Commissioner be approached in this regard to submit necessary proposals at an early date for the appointment of a Special Officer and the salary etc., to be paid to him during his appointment.

In moving the resolution, Mr. S. K. Patil pointed out that if there was no comprehensive survey of the salaries, grades and allowances of the employees, anomalies would continue to creep in and the administration would be lop-sided. He cited an instance where recently a graduate in engineering was appointed on Rs. 250, while a M.B.B.S. was started on Rs. 100 or Rs. 120. He did not blame anyone for this anomaly, but it was necessary to have a clear and comprehensive picture of the whole thing in an administration where the employees, apart from those of the Schools' Committee, numbered 17,000 and the total establishment expenses came to about 85 lacs of rupees. Mr. Patil also reviewed the changes in salaries etc., suggested from time to time.

Dr. G. R. A. Sheikh moved an amendment that the subject matter be sent to the Municipal Commissioner for remarks and Dr. Sohrab Mehta seconded.

Mr. M. V. Donde moved another amendment that the subject be sent to the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee in the light of his criticisms. Mr. Donde suggested a Committee of experts, with representatives of the Corporation and with an independent officer at the head. The Corporation should not abdicate its powers It had shown that it could go far ahead of other institutions, as was shown in the matter of giving gratuity to higher and lower grade staff and as was stressed by the Municipal Commissioner.

Discussion was not over, when the House decided to postpone discussion on a further date suggested by the Mayor.

The Corporation will meet again on Friday, (to-day).

Blood Plasma Substitute From Sugar

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 6.

A blood plasma substitute from sugar, which can replace blood transfusions in severe cases of shock, bleeding and burns has been discovered by two assistant professors at the Upsala University Biochemistry Institute.

They are Anders Groenwall and Bjorn Ingelman who, working under Prof. Arne Tiselius, have evolved the substitute "dextran".

Its greatest advantage is, it can be used on persons of any blood group, thus eliminating preliminary group tests.

2 U. S. Soldiers Detained For Teichman's Death

LONDON Dec. 6.

Two United States soldiers were detained at the American station in Norfolk to-day in connection with the death on Sunday of seventy year old Sir Eric Teichman, former counsellor to the British Embassy in Chungking. They will be charged before the American Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Stettinius has been elected Chairman of the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union, replacing Mr. Hull.

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BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING 6TH DAY
SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1944
(THE BARODA CUP)

DAY TICKETS:

1st Enclosure	Gentlemen	Rs.	3-0-0
	Ladies	,,	2-0-0
2nd Enclosure		,,	1-4-0

SEASON TICKET:
(Excluding Hospital Day and War Fund Meetings.)

Gentlemen	Rs.	50-0-0
Ladies	Rs.	25-0-0

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86/96

MUTT AND JEFF—Notwithstanding Sugar Rationing Jeff Still Has A Sweet Tooth — By BUD FISHER

YES, I'M ALL ALONE, SUGAR!--ME AFRAID OF SPOOKS? NAW! NOT ME!
THAT SHRIMP'S AFRAID OF HIS OWN SHADOW! WATCH ME SCARE HIM OUT OF HIS WITS!
HOOoooooo
?
SMACK!
NOW WHAT WAS YOU SAYIN', SWEETS!
?
7-2-45

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To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted good Matriculate Clerks and Steno-Typists. Apply personally with testimonials to The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. 1293

Wanted an experienced cook knowing all English style cooking. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with copies of certificates to the Secretary, I.A.O.C. Officers' Mess, Pulgaon. (1236)

Wanted by local factory Garage Foreman for maintenance, repairs including management of staff for small fleet of light vans and one diesel tractor. Apply Box No 1255 "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET

To Let for Madrasees in Fanaswadi Temple-Bungalow. South-east of Goregaon-station Enquire at Bungalow premises. (6747)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale big plot of free hold land in Bombay and a Bungalow at Mahim facing Sea. Write Box No. 6751, "Bombay Chronicle"

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Tinplates and Terneplates at Controlled rates. Refer to Shreenath Khandelwal & Co. Government Controlled Stockists, Karachi. (6749)

PUBLIC NOTICES

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department in the scale of Rs. 250-20-450 plus Rs. 70 Conveyance Allowance per month. The candidate must have at least passed the B.E. (Civil) or any other equivalent examination. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience and other particulars together with testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 10th January, 1944. The appointment will be made on probation for one year in the first instance with chances of permanency on approved service thereafter. The post is pensionable according to the Municipal Rules

B. B. MALIA,
Chief Officer,
Committee of Management,
Surat Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Surat, 4-12-1944.

1292

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Draftsman in the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. Applicants should be preferably matriculates and should have had some previous practical experience of drawings, graphs, etc., in some reputable institution. Pay not exceeding Rs. 100.

2. In addition to pay the following allowances are admissible:
   (i) Dearness Allowance at the rate admissible to Government servants from time to time. (The present rate is Rs. 18 per mensem).
   (ii) House Rent Allowance equal to the excess of the monthly Rent paid by the Government servant over 10 per cent. of the monthly pay subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. of pay.
3. Applications stating previous experience, qualifications, etc., in candidate's own handwriting should reach the Assistant Secretary (Administration), Department of Industries and Civil Supplies (Branch Secretariat), Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, by the 15th December, 1944.

1284

NOTICE

ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS required for Civil Labour Units (Home Service).

PAY Rs. 60-5-75 with free food, accommodation, medical attention, free clothing will be provided before proceeding to worksites.

CONDITIONS—Must be willing to serve anywhere in India for one year or duration of War whichever is the shorter and be passed medically fit. Must speak English and local dialects.

Only those experienced in handling labourers need apply. Promotion to higher grade posts will be open to those considered suitable.

Apply in person with original credentials and written application daily between hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. to—

Depot Superintendent,
Labour Supply Depot,
Wagle Wadi Mile 21-1,
Bombay-Agra Road,
near THANA.
Bombay 5th December 1944.

1269

NOTICE

UJJAIN SINGHAST FAIR BANNED

IN THE INTEREST of the intending pilgrims it is hereby announced that considering the shortage of foodstuffs and difficulties in transport due to wartime Gwalior Government has banned the holding of the Singhast Fair, Ujjain, the first and second phases of which were to take place from September to November this year and from March to June 1945 respectively.

161.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned upto 12 Noon on Saturday the 16th December 1944 for the construction of two wooden Police Chowkeys at Frere Road, Bombay. The Chowkeys will approximately be 7'x8' with Asbestos sides, and roofing and of seasoned country cut Teak Wood. Detailed information in this connection can be had from Head Police Office, Accounts Branch, Bombay No. 1.

(Sd.) R. N. NAYAMPALLI,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Div. II.
Head Police Office;
Bombay, 6th December, 1944.

(1294)

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

Temporary Reduction in Bombay Suburban Train Service.

Owing to the difficulties of maintaining electric stock in running order, which have arisen from the shortage of skilled labour caused by the strike, the Administration much regrets that it will not be possible to effect much improvement in the present reduced services, which are being maintained at about 55% of the normal, until the strike has ended.

Normal services will be restored as early as possible.

(1253)

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

WANTED

WANTED CANDIDATES to fill temporary posts in subordinate clerical and other branches of the Traffic Department on the Bombay District. Minimum pay Rs. 40 p.m. (for the duration of war) in the scale of Rs. 30-4-50-5-60 plus Dearness Allowance and Bombay Local Allowance as admissible under the rules.

Domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians will get Rs. 55 p.m. as minimum plus Dearness Allowance, etc. Candidates should be passed Matric. Junior Cambridge or its equivalent and must not be less than 18 years or more than 25 years of age on 19-12-1944.

Candidates will have to fill in an application on the prescribed form on payment of Re 1 at the time of the examination, but this will be no guarantee for the appointment and in no circumstances will this fee be refunded.

Candidates should apply to the District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road, Bombay. They will have to appear for an examination at Grant Road on the 19th December, 1944.

1287

G. I. P RAILWAY TENDERS

THE GENERAL MANAGER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, invites tenders for the supply of miscellaneous stores, such as refractory materials for use in cupolas, bamboos, bamboo and cane baskets, date and Goa brooms, white chalk, limestone, glue, paper toilet, sand moulding, whistles, oil lamps and fittings, etc., required for the period 1st February 1945 to 31st January, 1946. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Rly., Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13 at Rs. 2 per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date Thursday the 4th January, 1945 at 3 p.m. (N. S. T.)

1285

TENDER NOTICE NO. CX-20733-P14

THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER invites tenders to reach his Office at Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on or before 9-1-45 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his Office (Section P-14) free of charge per set (quoting Tender Number, full name and address of the Contractor) for LACES FABRIC SHOES AND BOOTS (IN BLACK AND BROWN SHADE)—11,35,000 PAIRS CONFORMING TO SPECIFICATION NO. CX-S/47(a).

Applicants not already on approved list of the Office of The Textile Commissioner must give their Banker's reference with the application for a Tender Form.

Tenders are required to be kept open for acceptance upto the 31st January, 1945. They will be opened at 11 A.M. on the 10th January 1945.

(1291)

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of a valuable immovable property situate at Nickdawri Lane Kandewadi Girgaum bearing Street No. 3. Monthly rent of the property is Rs. 315. The area is 189 Square Yards and the tenure of the land is Pension Tax (Since redeemed).

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Amin Desai and Nanavati, Solicitors, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

1288

NOTICE

WANTED for a first class Life Assurance Co., of Bombay, a qualified person as an Accountant. Salary according to qualifications in the grade of Rs. 500 to 1,000/-. Persons having previous experience of work in a Life Office will be preferred. Apply with testimonials Box No. 1206, "Bombay Chronicle."

PUBLIC NOTICES

CUT THIS OUT AND KEEP

The text of Order No. 10255|39 from the BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY dated 29th September, 1944, is reproduced below. If you are an owner, occupier or person in possession of residential accommodation within any of these five wards please cut out this notification and preserve it.

Revenue Department
Bombay Castle, 28th September, 1944

ORDER

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

No. 10255|39—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (5) of rule 75-A and clauses (aa) and (bb) of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 1st November 1944 —

(1) Every owner occupier or person in possession of residential accommodation situated in the area described in the Schedule annexed to this Order, intending to let or sub-let any such residential accommodation whether furnished or unfurnished and whether with or without board, shall forthwith give intimation of such intention to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, in the form appended hereto.

(2) No owner, occupier or person in possession of such residential accommodation shall let or sub-let it without the permission of Government, before the expiration of three weeks from the date of such intimation.

(3) Nothing in this Order shall apply to residential accommodation which is less than a self-contained house or flat or to clubs or to the hotels and lodging houses to which Part IV of the Bombay Rents, Hotel Rates and Lodging House Rates (Control) Act, 1944 (Bom. VII of 1944), applies.

SCHEDULE

NAME OF WARD	DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES
UPPER COLABA MIDDLE AND LOWER COLABA FORT SOUTHERN	A line starting from Colaba point extending along the harbour up to its junction with the extension of Ballard Road thence along the South side of Ballard Road, Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road and Napier Road, thence cutting across Esplanade Road to Mayo Road, thence along the East side of Mayo Road up to its junction with Church Gate Street, thence along the south side of Church Gate Street, Sir Dinshaw Wachha Road to meet Backbay, thence along Backbay, Sea-wall West of Blocks 6, 7 and 8 to Colaba Point.
FORT NORTHERN ESPLANADE	A line starting from Backbay near Sir Dinshaw Wachha Road, extending along the North side of Sir Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate Street up to its junction with Mayo Road, thence along the West side of Mayo Road, cutting Esplanade Road to Napier Road, thence along the North side of Napier Road, Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road, and Ballard Road, thence in a straight line to meet the harbour, thence along the Sea, up to the North wharf of Carnac Basin, thence along the aforesaid wharf along the South side of Carnac Road, 1st Marine Street, continuing thence in a straight line to Backbay Sea-wall, thence along the sea to the starting point, viz., junction of Sir Dinshaw Wachha Road and Backbay Sea-wall.
DHOBI TALAO FANASWADI	A line starting from the junction of Thakurdwar Road and Bulesh-war Road extending along the South side of Thakurdwar Road, thence in a straight line running South of Government Printing Press to meet Backbay Sea-wall, thence Southward along Backbay up to its junction with the Road in continuation of 1st Marine Street, South of Marine Line Station, thence along the North side of the aforesaid Road, 1st Marine Street and Carnac Road to its junction with Kalbadevi Road, thence along the West side of Kalbadevi Road to its junction with Dady Sheth Agyari Street, thence along the South side of Dady Sheth Agyari Street to its junction with Cathedral Street, thence along the West side of Cathedral Street and Bhuleshwar Road to the starting point, viz., junction of Thakurdwar and Bhuleshwar Roads.
GIRGAUM CHAUPATI	A line starting from the junction of Harvey and Girgaum Roads extending along the South side of Girgaum Road up to its junction with Vithalbhai Patel Road, thence along the South side of Vithalbhai Patel Road and West side of Thakurdwar Road thence in a straight line to Sea, thence along the Canady Seaface up to its junction with Harvey Road, thence along East side of Harvey Road to the starting point, viz., to its junction with Girgaum Road.
WALKESHWAR MAHALAXMI	A line starting from the junction of Harvey Road and Sea extending along the West side of Harvey Road, North of Frere Bridge to its junction with B. B. and C. I. Railway lines, thence along the West side of B. B. and C. I. Railway lines up to its junction with Clerk Road, thence along the South side of Clerk Road to meet the Sea at Hornby Vellard, thence along the Sea up to the Malbar point, thence Northward along the Sea to the starting point, viz., to its junction with Harvey Road.

FORM

Name of landlord or tenant	Nature of accommodation to be let or sub-let, i. e., number of rooms and approximate floor space in square feet	Whether furnished or unfurnished	Whether with or without board	Date from which it is intended to let or sub-let the accommodation

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

M. J. DESAI,
Secretary.

(1286)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT MAHADEV SHANKERSHET LANE, SONAPUR ST., GIRGAUM ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver High Court in Suit No. 727 of 1942 (Sunderrao Janardan Kotkar v|s Anandrao Janardan Kotkar and ors., M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction Today Friday the 8th December 1944 at 4-30 P.M. (N.S.T.) the undermentioned properties on the premises:

1. All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 223 sq. yds. with dwelling house standing thereon, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 582 of Bhuleshwar division, Municipal "C" Ward No. 354 St. No. 14 and 16 New Nos. 17-19 and bounded on the North by Mahadev Shankershet Lane, on the South by the property of Shantaram N. Vagal, on the West by the property of Keshavram Haridatt Ichhapuria and on the East by the property herein secondly described.

2. All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 84 sq. yds. with dwelling house standing thereon, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 582 of Bhuleshwar division Municipal "C" Ward No. 3540|3541 Street Nos. 10|12 New No. 15 and bounded on the North by Mahadev Shankershet Lane, on the South by the property of Shantaram N. Vagal, on the East by the property of Framji Cursetji Jhaveri and on the West by the property herein firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver High Court or the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO COLLECTORS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY OLD AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH VASES, AMBER CHESSMEN, DECANTERS, CROCKERY, TIBETANWARE, JARS, INCENSE BURNERS, TRAYS, PLATES, VERY OLD WALL PLATES, GARDEN SEATS, AND NUMEROUS OTHER ARTICLES OF ART.

Under instructions from M|s. Eastley Lam & Co., Attorneys for the Executrix, M|s. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on (FRIDAY) the 8th December, 1944 at 11-30 A.M. (N.S.T.) at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street Fort, the abovementioned articles belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. C. M. Banaji, well-known Collector of Curios and Antiques.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER including Devdar & Jungali Cases, Devdar etc., on Monday 11-12-1944 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Vendors' godown, opp. New City Mills, Juni-Bavan Chawl, Chinchpokli Road, Bombay by order of M/s. Mahomed Yasin & Co. for clearing Partnership Accounts. Terms: 20 per cent Deposit Cash.

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